The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 11,039.—VOL. LXVIII. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1873. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th September, at her residence, Miller-street, St. Leonards, Mrs. Thos. W. M. Richards, of a son.

On the 30th September, 1873, at Oakleigh Cottage, Campbell-street, Parramatta, Mrs. Jno. K. Manton, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 21st September, at her residence, Albert-street, Smithfield, of disease of the heart, Eliza Augusta, the beloved wife of James Coleman, storekeeper, leaving a husband and three boys to mourn their loss. God have mercy on her soul. Amen.

On September 29th, at Denbigh, Cobbitty, New South Wales, in the 29th year of his age, Lionel Wyndham Albert, youngest son of the late Lieutenant and Adjutant Albert; and Jemima Albert, youngest daughter of the late General Arabin.

On the 29th September, at his brother's residence, Castle Hills, John Bellamy, aged 72 years, a native of the colony.

On the 25th September, at his residence, Bowrall, New South Wales, after a lingering and painful illness, in his 56th year, Mr. David Harrison, late of Holm Hall, Norfolk, England, leaving an affectionate wife and eleven children to mourn their loss. His end was peace.

On the 28th September, at Blacktown, Mr. James Roberts, in the 71st year of his age.

On the 30th September, at Heathcote, St. Peters, Anne, the beloved wife of Thomas Chalmers, aged 58.

On the 1st instant, at Parramatta, Alexander Ellison Dare, in his 67th year.

On the 2nd instant, at her parents' residence, Oakleigh Cottage, Campbell-street, Parramatta, of congestion of the brain, Elsie Mary, beloved and only daughter of Jno. K. and Mary L. Manton, aged 2 years and 3 months.

SHIPPING.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Alexandra, to-morrow, Saturday, at noon. FARES—Saloon, at current rates; steerage, £1 10s.
TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.
TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday night, at 11.
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, to-morrow, Saturday, at noon; and Leichardt, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Balclutha, Monday afternoon, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON, via MARYBOROUGH.—Balclutha, Monday afternoon, at 5.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via PORT DENISON.—Wonga Wonga, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SHIPPERS are requested to complete their shipments to Melbourne and Queensland BEFORE 3 O'CLOCK on day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO PORT DENISON AND CLEVELAND BAY.
The A. S. N. Company's Steamship WONGA WONGA will be dispatched for the above ports positively on TUESDAY next, at 5 p.m.
For particulars as to fares and freights, apply at this office.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sydney, 3rd October, 1873.

STEAM TO BRISBANE.
The A. S. N. Company's Steamship CITY OF BRISBANE will sail for Brisbane positively TO-MORROW, Saturday, at noon.
For freight and passage apply at this office.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sydney, 3rd October, 1873.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, &c.
THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
On MONDAY MORNING, at 6, the MORPETH.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.
To GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE.—The AGNES IRVING, every TUESDAY, at 9 p.m.; leaving GRAFTON every SATURDAY at 8 a.m. (weather permitting).
TO TAREE, MANNING RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The DIAMANTINA, MONDAY NIGHT, at 9.
Passengers to these districts are invited to inspect the very superior accommodation of this Company's boats.
WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

THE CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, from Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.
For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The HELEN M'GREGOR, THIS NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.
For RICHMOND RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, 24 hours after arrival.
Cargo is now being received.
P. S. BUYERS, pro Manager.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship
MACEDON, on TUESDAY, 7th October, at 12 noon.
YOU YANGS, on FRIDAY, 10th October, at 12 noon.
The SALOONS ARE AMIDSHIPS.
Freight at current rates.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship
MACEDON, THIS DAY, Friday, 3rd October, at 6 o'clock p.m.; and
YOU YANGS, on MONDAY, October 6, at 6 o'clock p.m.
FARES:
Saloon .... 10s.
Steerage .... 6s.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

THE paddle steamer KEMBLA, 424 tons, and 165 H.P., for BRISBANE and MARYBOROUGH, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from the Grafton Wharf.
REDUCED FARES.
SALOON STATE ROOMS AMIDSHIPS.
40 HOURS' PASSAGE.
D. LITTLE, 62, Margaret-street; or JOSEPH WARD and CO., 237, George-street.

PORT DARWIN GOLD-FIELDS.
The powerful steamship GOTHENBERG, will be dispatched for PORT DARWIN from NEWCASTLE, on or about the 14th October.
To be followed by the well-known steamer OMEO.
Intending passengers will oblige by calling on the undersigned, and leaving their names, as only a limited number will be taken by the Gothenberg.
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.
Messrs. M'Meckan, Blackwood, and Co.'s line of steamers will be dispatched from MELBOURNE as follows:—
CLAUD HAMILTON, on THURSDAY, 9th October, via Hokitika.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 237, George-street.

STEAM TO TARANAKI, NELSON, WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, PORT CHALMERS, and other NEW ZEALAND PORTS, via MANAKAU.
The favourite steamship PHOEBE, 800 tons, Henry Wrap, commander, will be dispatched from SYDNEY about the 14th instant, and INTENDING PASSENGERS and SHIPPERS are requested to make early arrangements with the undersigned.
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents, Lloyd's-chambers.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, TUESDAY, 7th October, at 10 a.m. Saloon, £6 6s; return (available for four months), £10 10s; Steerage, £3 10s.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

FOR BROADSOUND and CLEVELAND BAY.—The clipper schooner ISABELLE, W. H. Weiss, master, will have quick dispatch; has rooms for a few tons of cargo. For freight, &c., R. LOWTHER, 117, Sussex-st.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—To-day, 9.30 a.m., and 11 p.m.
MORUYA, ULLADULLA, CLYDE.—To-day, 9.30 a.m.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—To-night, 11.
MERIMBULA, EDEN, TATHRA.—Tuesday, 9.15 a.m.

HUNTER'S HILL AND LANE COVE STEAM-FERRY.
Lime-street Wharf, near Erskine-street.
The Steamer WOMERAH will continue running to and from HUNTER'S HILL and LANE COVE as usual, without any alteration of time table or fares.
Arrangements are in contemplation for increased accommodation to residents and visitors.
Sydney, 19th September, 1873.

HUNTER'S HILL STEAMERS.—LOWEST REDUCED FARE—Single, 6d; Return, 9d.
From foot of King-street—7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 4.15, 5, 6.15.
From Hunter's Hill, Parramatta River side—8.15, 9, 10.15, 12.15, 2.15, 4.15, 6.15.
N.B.—LATE TRIPS MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS.—From King-street, 11 p.m.; from Hunter's Hill, 7 p.m. Saturdays—from King-street, 9 and 11 p.m.; from Hunter's Hill, 7 and 10 p.m.

MOSSMAN'S FERRY.
SUNDAY, October 6.
GOLDEN ROSE leaves Circular Wharf—quarter-past 9 a.m., 1, 3, 5 p.m.
Leaves Mossman's—10, 12, 2, 4, and 6,—calling in at Neutral Bay.
Leaves Lavender Bay for Circular Wharf at 11 and at 1.

FIRST SHIP with New Clip FOR FEBRUARY SALES.
The HAWKESBURY will be dispatched as above. For freight or passage, apply on board to Captain SAYERS; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.
Wool received at Marsden's.

FOR LONDON.
The clipper ship DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, 1047 tons register, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain LOUTTIT, on board at Circular Quay;
PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.; or SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.
Wool received at Marsden's.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.
To Sail on or about the 15th instant.
The A1 clipper-ship ANDROMEDA, 1376 tons register, Captain Murdoch. Has room for a few cabin passengers. Apply to
BINGLE, WHITE, and CO., Hall of Commerce, Newcastle.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.
FOR AUCKLAND.
The favourite regular trader, ALICE CAMERON, P. Garter, commander, will, meet with quick dispatch, should sufficient inducement offer.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents, Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.
The fine clipper schooner NOUMEA, W. Cooper, master, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to C. SCHWEIG and CO., 21, Bridge-street.

RICHMOND RIVER, Coraki and Lismore.—COMMERCE sails first fair wind. Wright's Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER.—Schooner NONSUCH. First bell rings precisely half-past 3, starts at 4 p.m., in spite of wind or weather, from Potatoe Store near Lime-street Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER.—ATALANTA, receiving cargo at Lime-street Wharf.

SHELLHARBOUR.—DAIRYMAID, THIS DAY, at noon, from Caledonian Wharf. S. NUTTER, Agent.

FOR MORUYA.—MOSES FLETCHER, SATURDAY, at noon. HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wf.

KIAMA.—PERI, THIS DAY, at noon, from Caledonian Wharf. S. NUTTER, Agent.

FOR NEWCASTLE.—The regular trading schooner PERI, now loading at the Market Wharf.

ELIZA, for BELLINGER RIVER.—For Freight, apply on board, Market Wharf.

KETCH MARGARET, for SHOALHAVEN, Terrara Wharf. Cargo received, Patent Slip Wharf.

WANTED, CARGO, for Newcastle. Apply on board Lillian, Albion Wharf; or foot Bathurst-st.

FOR CHARTER, new schooner VICTORY, 250 tons on 8 feet. JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

TONNAGE wanted from NEWCASTLE for HONG-KONG and FOOCHOW.
Apply to WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.

TONNAGE WANTED.
To load either in Sydney or Newcastle,
About 1800 tons for SINGAPORE.
Ditto 1000 ditto for SHANGHAI.
PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

SHIP BENGAL, from BOSTON via MELBOURNE.—CONSIGNEES of Merchandise by this vessel are requested to PASS THEIR ENTRIES AT ONCE, for Alger's Wharf. All goods impeding the discharge will be entered and landed at the risk and expense of the Consignees, and the vessel will not be responsible for any loss or damage to goods after same has been landed. Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and orders for delivery obtained before the goods can leave the wharf.
LONG and CO., Agents, 287, George-street.

SHIP BENGAL, from Boston, via Melbourne.—Captain BLANCHARD will not be responsible for DEBTS of crew without his written authority.
HORATIO SPRAGUE BLANCHARD, Commander.

SHIP ABERGELDIE, from London.—Consignees of cargo by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for the Circular Quay. All goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at the risk and expense of the consignees; and the vessel will not be responsible for any loss or damage to cargo after same has been landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders, for delivery obtained from the undersigned, before the goods can leave the wharf.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

Captain ROBERTSON will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by the crew without his written authority.

SHIP WHITE ADDER, from London.—All CLAIMS and Accounts against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the Office of the undersigned before noon on TUESDAY next, the 7th instant, or they will not be recognised.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

SHIP HORATIO, from New York.—All ACCOUNTS against the above-named vessel are to be rendered in duplicate at the Office of the undersigned by noon on FRIDAY, 15th instant, or they will not be recognised.
R. TOWNS and CO., Agents.

ALL ACCOUNTS against the barque MARY ANN ANNISON to be sent in duplicate to the undersigned, on board of the vessel, at Rowntree's Dock, not later than 4 p.m. THIS DAY.
ROBERT W. CRACKMORE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted on account of the barque MARY ANN ANNISON, without my written authority.
DAVID HUGHES, Master.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—NOTICE.—The undernoted 114 Bales of HAY will be sold by auction to pay freight and charges, on account and at the risk of whom it may concern, unless the Hay be removed from this Company's Sydney premises, and the freight and charges be paid, on or before the 14th current, viz.:—Shipped on 4th, 5th, and 8th July last, by order of Mr. R. Tranter—xRT, 39 bales: shipped on 29th September last, by order of Mr. M. Tracey—MT, 75 bales. All from Morpeth, and consigned to Mr. Myles M'Rae, who refuses to take delivery.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street. 2nd October, 1873.

COASTER'S BOAT for SALE, 17 feet. Apply J. Clinton, 322, Kent-st., between King and Market sts.

YACHT ELLA.—This well-known Clipper for SALE, the owner leaving for England. Can be inspected by applying to the man in charge, off Darling Point; or to Mr. W. FARMER, 269, Pitt-street.

FLOATING DOCK, DARLING HARBOUR.—THOMAS S. ROWNTREE and CO., Wood and Composite Shipbuilders and Blacksmiths. Ships of any size docked; repairs and work efficiently carried out on the most reasonable terms. Masts, spars, and ship timber of every description always on hand.

MACQUARIE'S PATENT SLIP, NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.
Ships of the largest class taken up for repair, reclassing, survey, &c.
Iron ships cleaned, shipwrights' and smiths' work performed, spars and all other ships' materials in stock.
Experienced diver with diving apparatus on hand.
D. MACQUARIE, Proprietor.

JESSIE KELLY AND MARY CAMPBELL.
Again I must take exception to the remarks of the shipping reporter of the Evening News, of the 1st instant, wherein he states that the Mary Campbell was fortunate in carrying fair winds on her passage from New Caledonia to this port. Had the reporter, before making such a statement, examined the log of the above-named vessel, he would have found that head winds prevailed during the passage. I refrain from making any comment on the Mary Campbell's performances other than that she has done on the only two occasions that I know of her having been in company with the Jessie Kelly—once from Adelaide to Sydney, when she outsailed that vessel, likewise on the present voyage from Noumea to Sydney. There can, therefore, be no folly in stating that the Mary Campbell has proved herself a faster vessel than the Jessie Kelly.
J. L. HAYNES, Caledonian Wharf.

QUAY BERTHS vacant; first-class accommodation. Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street.

MEETINGS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
In Insolvency.
In the matter of the Insolvent Estate of EDWARD IRELAND, of Bathurst and Castlereagh streets, Sydney, Hotelkeeper.
I hereby call and convene a Special General MEETING of the Creditors in the above estate, to be held at my office, corner of King and Pitt streets, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the third (3rd) of October instant, at 3 p.m., to confer and give instructions on matters of great importance to the creditors.
JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, Official Assignee.

EXTRAORDINARY VACANCY IN THE OFFICE OF WARDEN OF THE MARINE BOARD, SYDNEY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a PUBLIC MEETING of the electors qualified to vote under the Navigation Act of 1871 will be held at the office of the Marine Board, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of October, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Warden to fill the extraordinary vacancy created by the resignation of Henry Burns, Esq.
Candidates for the office must have their nominations delivered to me at my office seven clear days before the day appointed for the election.
WILLIAM SPEER, Returning Officer.
Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, September 23rd, 1873.

ELECTION OF WARDEN TO THE MARINE BOARD, UNDER THE NAVIGATION ACT OF 1871.
In compliance with the 3rd Clause of the Regulations made by his Excellency the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, for conducting the election of Warden to fill the extraordinary vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry Burns, Esq.,
Notice is hereby given, that ARCHIBALD M'LEAN, Esq., of Balmain, shipowner, has been nominated to fill the extraordinary vacancy in the office of Warden to the Marine Board of New South Wales, by James Merriman, shipowner, of Sydney, and Robert Cox, shipowner, of Sydney.
WILLIAM SPEER, Returning Officer.

THE PERPETUAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
The Annual General MEETING will be held at the Society's office, No. 3, Spring-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th October instant, at 12 o'clock, Noon.
Business:—
To receive the Directors' report to 30th September, 1873; to elect two Directors, and transact any other business that may be brought forward in terms of the rules.
Candidates for the seats at the Board, must give notice in writing, to the Secretary, two days before the date of the meeting.
W. H. DELOITTE, Secretary.
Sydney, October 2, 1873.

46 L. O. LODGE meets TO-NIGHT, at Petersham, at 8 o'clock.

57 MARINERS' L.O.L.—Usual Monthly Meeting postponed till SATURDAY EVENING, 4th inst.

COMPLIMENTARY RETURN PICNIC TO THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY.
The Committee are requested to meet at the Masonic Hall, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, 3rd October, at 3 o'clock.
J. WALTER SMART, Hon. Sec.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY (Limited.)
A Special General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th October next, at noon, to confirm the following resolution passed This Day, viz.,—"That the capital of the Sydney Meat Preserving Company (Limited) be increased to £40,000 by the issue of 3000 additional shares of £5 each."
By order of the Board.
A. H. J. BAASS, Secretary.
64, Margaret-street, Sydney, September, 3, 1873.

EUREKA GOLD MINING COMPANY MULLAMA (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that a Special MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will take place at the office, No. 362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th October next, at 12 o'clock sharp.
Business:—
To consider the prospects of the Company and advise thereon.
By order of the Board.
E. N. EMMETT, Manager.
362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney. 1st October, 1873.

CAMP GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—A Special General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 309, George-street, on MONDAY, 20th instant, at 3 p.m. Business: To consider the present condition of the Company, and to determine as to future proceedings.
SHARWOOD and GILBERT, Managers.
309, George-street.

CALEDONIAN GOLD M. CO., Wattle Flat.—A special general MEETING of this Company will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m. Business: To alter Deed of Settlement, election of Directors, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
J. P. M'GREGOR.

CITY OF SYDNEY QUARTZ CO. (Limited), TURNA.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
The Special MEETING called for Tuesday next, the 7th instant, at Masonic Hall, will be held at same place on TUESDAY, the 14th October, at 4 o'clock.
Business: To declare the Shares taken up, and to be taken up under the Resolution for increase of capital as entitled to Preferent Dividend.
By order of the Board.
W. H. DELOITTE, Legal Manager.
Sydney, 3rd October, 1873.

LECTURES.

LECTURE, in connection with No. 56 L. O. L., by the Rev. C. R. CURREY, of Grafton, on the "Historic Aspect of Orangeism," at School of Arts, St. Leonards, THIS DAY, 3rd instant. Admission, 6d.

BUTLER, LINNEY, and CAMERON;

RILEY, BROTHERS;

EDWARD ARNOLD and COMPANY,

DRAPERS, of South Head Road, close their Establishments at 8 o'clock, Saturdays excepted.

NOTICE. NOTICE.—Prince Alfred House.—The Business of the undersigned will be carried on as usual during alteration of premises. ROBT. HUGHES, Furniture Warehouse, 64, South Head Road.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CHARLES BARTON, late of Camberwell, London.—Write to your Brother JACK, at Thomas Rice's, Greig's Railway Hotel, George-street, Sydney.

SHOULD this meet the eye of Mrs. FREDK. HERON, your HUSBAND is anxious to hear from you.—Address care of THOMAS WILLIS, 79, Clarence-street, Sydney, N. S. W.

CAPTAIN BRODIE, late Master of the Lavinia, will oblige by calling on
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 237, George-street.

STEEL, ROBERT HENRY, who resided at or near Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, left England for Melbourne in 1862, and is believed to have been in the colony of Victoria in 1869. He has not been heard of since, although he has been extensively advertised for. As he is materially benefited under the will of his late mother, who died 7th November, 1871, any person giving information of his present residence (so that he may be communicated with) to J. W. KING, Solicitor, Walsham le Willows, near Bury St. Edmunds; or to WILLAN and SON, Solicitors, Queen-street, Melbourne, will be handsomely rewarded.

A. LINDSAY, Tobacconist, please call at EGGERS and BARTLETT'S, 20, Hunter-street.

MRS. SULLIVAN.—Would you be kind enough to CALL at the Café Français, Mr. MOLONY'S, George-street.

EDUCATIONAL.

A FASHIONABLE style of WRITING taught in easy LESSONS. Mrs. NORRIS, 241, Castlereagh-st.

ASHFIELD.—CHESTER LODGE, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Ladies' Studies under the immediate supervision of the Principal, Mrs. HARRY, assisted by Trained Teachers and Professors. References kindly permitted to Rev. J. C. Carlette and Dr. Haylock Ashfield. There are vacancies.

AUSTRALIAN WRITING INSTITUTE, 170, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.—Mr. HALL'S Classes—Writing, arithmetic, bookkeeping, French, drawing, illuminating. Candidates prepared Civil Service Ex.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Calder House, Redfern.—Referees: The Professors of the University. Studies resumed WEDNESDAY, October 1.
J. DAVID SLY, LL.D., Principal.

EDUCATION.—Manly Beach.—The Misses CAZALY are prepared to receive Young Ladies as Boarders. A sound useful education, with accomplishments and home comforts, on moderate terms. Quarter commences Oct. 1.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Mons. HENRY BONNARD, L.B., of Paris, Professor, 122, Phillip-st.

GOULBURN.—CLAREMONT HOUSE, Bourke-st., Goulburn.—LADIES' SCHOOL, superintended by Miss WRIGHT, assisted by competent teachers. The above establishment is most healthily situated, and is replete with every convenience conducive to the comfort of resident pupils, whose moral and scholastic training is studiously attended to. The well-known salubrity of Goulburn makes it a desirable residence for young ladies.
Terms on application.

HOME EDUCATION.
ORMONDE HOUSE, PADDINGTON.
Mrs. THOMAS DAWSON will have VACANCIES after Michaelmas. Young Ladies (not pupils) can attend the Classes in English, French, German, Drawing, Dancing, &c. Professors attend.
Studies resumed MONDAY, 5th October.

LADY MURRAY'S, Richmond House, Darlinghurst. Studies will be resumed on MONDAY, 6th October.

MRS. CAPORN will resume her Morning Classes, October 6. 3, Grimes'-buildings, Miller's Point.

MRS. and Miss CLAPHAM will resume School Duties October 6th. 19, Albert-street, Macleay-street.

MISS JOHNSON'S Preparatory School for young Gentlemen reopens October 6. 65, Elizabeth-st.

MISS SHARP, L.A.M., visits Burwood, Ashfield, Newtown. Piano, harmonium, harp. P.O., Ashfield.

MR. A. REA, Professor of Music, Piano, Organ, Singing, Theory, &c., Essington, Newtown.

MR. MONTAGUE YOUNGER'S Piano Classes.—New Classes forming. Terms, £2 2s. and £3 3s.

MR. H. GRAHAM, Professor of Music, Teacher of the Violoncello and Double Bass. 84, Stanley-st.

MR. MARSH'S PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—Letters addressed W. H. Paling, Pianoforte Depot.

RUNNYMEDE.—Ladies' School, Point Piper Road, Woollahra, will RE-OPEN MONDAY, 6th.

SINGING and PIANOFORTE. Mrs. KINLOCH. University Hall, Hyde Park.

SYDNEY LADIES' COLLEGE.—Miss FLOWER politely requests the punctual attendance of pupils and professors on MONDAY, October 6th, 1873.

SYDNEY CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Mr. MONTAGUE YOUNGER begs to draw public attention to the OPENING of the above Institution on the 6th October, where the study of Music in all its various branches will be pursued.
SINGING, PIANOFORTE, VIOLIN, and Theoretical Classes are in course of formation, each being under the direction of a Professor of acknowledged ability.
STUDENTS wishing to enter either of these, may obtain full particulars by calling at the Conservatory, 129, Castlereagh-street.

THE Misses MARTIN'S MORNING CLASSES, 195, Macquarie-street. The school will reopen and classes commence on MONDAY, October 6.

TO SCHOOLS.—Mr. A. H. MOORE, Writing Master to Collegiate School, Glebe Point, having part of his time disengaged, would undertake the writing department of another school. References. 139, Liverpool-street.

TO SCHOOLS and LADIES SEMINARIES.—Mr. JOHN CONNERY is prepared to give LESSONS in Elocution, English Grammar, and Composition. Terms moderate. Address 110, Stanley-street.

THE PRINCIPAL of the SCHOOL of DESIGN is prepared to give PRIVATE LESSONS in ART. For further particulars apply at Kellet Villa, Kellet-street, Darlinghurst, between the hours of 10 and 12 in the morning (Wednesdays excepted).

THE NEW SCHOOL.
DARLINGHURST ROAD, SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Principal—W. J. STEPHENS, M.A., Oxford, late Fellow and Tutor of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD; and first Head Master of the SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL. (FIRST CLASS, OXFORD, 1852.)
The SUMMER TERM will commence MONDAY, October 6.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, between S. H. Road and William-st., in Riley-st., part of a Gold Albert. A. Blau, 9, Hunter-st.

LOST, from 173, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, a large GALAH PARROT. Reward.

LOST, Chorister's ROLL-BOOK (St. Andrew's Cathedral). Please return to 129, Castlereagh-street.

LOST, a Brown COW, on Monday night, from 27, Park-street, Park House. Finder rewarded.

FOUND, a COCKATOO, Sunday morning. Owner can have same by paying expenses. 37, Oatley-lane.

HANDSOME REWARD for gold LOCKET LOST by Dr. Hankey, 4, Rosebud-ter., South Head Road.

REWARD.—A Grenadine SHAWL was left in No. 46 Glebe 'bus on the evening 30th Sept. 31, Regent-st.

REWARD.—Lost, Lady's Silver WATCH, between Glebe and Newtown. M. Davies, 233, Pitt-street.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed, from Rose Bay, a Bay HORSE, branded IAC on shoulder. Also, an old Bay PONY. Finder rewarded on bringing to Mr. Kiss's stables, Pitt-street. GEORGE THORNE.

£2 REWARD.—LOST, on Saturday, between Petty's Hotel and the Western Station, a Signet RING, with dark red stone, crest and monogram C.S.C.; any person finding and returning the same to Petty's Hotel, shall receive the above reward.

£2 REWARD.—LOST, on South Head Road, on the night of 2nd October, between Liverpool-st. and Point Piper Road, a PURSE containing money, amount of an undertaker's bill, belonging to Mr. G. P. Jones, Point Piper Road. Any one returning the same will receive above reward and expenses. G. P. Jones, P. P. Road, Woollahra.

£2 REWARD.—Lost or stolen, in the South Head Road, an Openfaced Silver Lever WATCH, by Dent, London, No. 31217, with Gold Albert Chain attached to it, believed to have been found. If not handed over within one week from this date, the matter will be put into the hands of the police.
Apply to Mr. HARRIS, Chemist, 47, South Head Road.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—TIME TICKETS.—The drawing of Time Tickets will take place TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, at 7.30 p.m., at the Volunteer Club.
F. C. BREWER, JOHN COOPER, } Hon. Secs.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—A RECRUIT SQUAD will be formed at Hyde Park, THIS DAY, the 3rd October, at 7.30 p.m.
By order.
C. A. W. LETT, Captain, Adjutant V. A.

5 BATTERY, V.A.—Entrance FEES for Garrison Match must be paid after Traversing Gun Drill, at Dawes Battery, TO-NIGHT. Fall in 7.30 sharp.
W. GORE BEVERLEY, Captain.

NAVAL BRIGADE to muster at Circular Quay, at 7.30 p.m., THIS DAY, 3rd instant. Dress—Blue, with white cap covers. Band to attend.
No 4 Company to meet at Brigade Office, at 7 p.m.
FRANCIS HIXSON, Captain Commanding.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDER for SALE.
J. W. WATKIN, 148, Pitt-street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—C. W. ROGERS, Dyer and Scourer, 185, South Head Road, opposite Darlinghurst Gaol.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

ANDREW ALLAN, Auctioneer, Broker, and Valuator, Pitt and Park streets.

BATHS.—Warm and shower, hydropathic and lamp baths, always to be had at 160, Pitt-street.

COCKERTON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY is now open over Mr. Sandon's, 324, George-street.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, Surgeon-chiropodist, 15, Hunter-st.

C. H. MAY, Agent for the sale of Businesses and Freehold Properties, by private contract or auction, 111, Elizabeth-street; or Darling-street, Balmain. N.B.—Intestate and trust estates managed.

DR. BRERETON has RETURNED to Sydney. Consultations as usual from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., at 167, Macquarie-street North.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. Emanuel and Son, dentists (diploma 1836.) 178, Pitt-street, op. Punch's.

EAR and EYE DISEASES.—Dr. STREHZ, 146, Castlereagh-st. Consultations—9 to 12 and 3 to 4.

F. A. SPECK, Painter, Carver, Gilder, &c. Estimates given for general repairs. 65, Market-street.

MR. C. A. BENBOW Dentist, 151, Castlereagh-street North, Sydney.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square.—THE EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, 1870 and 1873, was awarded to Mr. Spencer for Artificial Teeth. Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

PHRENOLOGY.—Verbal Delineation and Advice, 1s. Professor EDWARDS, 23, George-st., op. Bridge-st.

TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited up to the 8th, for the erection of four five-roomed HOUSES at Waterloo.
Plans and specifications may be seen, and all particulars obtained, at the office of
Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TENDERS will be received up to MONDAY, 6th October, for the Carpenter's Work of a two-story stone house at Manly Beach.
Apply to Mr. W. BAGNELL.

TENDERS are invited for taking down and rebuilding a Garden Stone Wall, &c., at Ewenton House, Balmain, the residence of Captain E. W. Cameron. For particulars apply to JAMES M'DONALD, Architect, Thames-street, Balmain.
Tenders to be in on the 6th instant.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received until 17th October, for the Erection of a VILLA at Five Dock. Plans and specifications with the Architect, F. H. REUSS, 142, Pitt-street.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, 6th October, for the purchase of old Building Materials, from land in George-street North. For particulars apply to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 14th October, 1873, for the following, viz.:—
14 h. p. horizontal engine
16 h. p. multitubular boiler
260 feet 7-inch pipes, and winding and pumping gear.
The above are all new and on view, with plan and specification, at Messrs. Chapman and Co.'s, Druitt-street, Sydney.
By order of the Board.
JOHN W. GREAVES, Legal Manager. Newcastle G. M. Co. (Limited.)
Newcastle, 30th September, 1873.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection and completion of NEW BANKING PREMISES for the Bank of New South Wales at Dubbo. The works may be tendered for as under:—
1st. Excavation, drainage, masonry, and brickwork.
2nd. Carpenters' and joiners' work, and all finishing trades.
3rd. Or the whole in one sum.
Plans and specifications may be seen on application to the MANAGER of the Bank of New South Wales at Dubbo; or to Messrs. MANSFIELD, BROTHERS, Architects, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before TUESDAY, the 21st October, 1873.

TENDERS required for addition and alterations to 2 houses. Apply at 554, Elizabeth-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for extensive additions to Villa and the erection of offices at North Shore.
Plans and specifications to be seen at my office, where tenders are to be addressed by 10 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th October.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
BENJAMIN BACKHOUSE, Architect, Belmore-chambers, George-street.

ASSIGNED ESTATE of JOHN BIGGS, Boot-upper Manufacturer, 481, George-street, Sydney.
TENDERS for the Purchase of Stock, Plant, and Fittings will be received by the Trustees up to noon of the 9th instant.
Stock sheets and full particulars can be seen on the premises, George-street.
Separate Tenders are also invited for the Book Debts, or the Estate as a whole.
(Signed) S. DICKINSON, JOHN P. WRIGHT, } Trustees.

TENDERS for Drainage. Apply on the premises Occidental Hotel, Erskine and York streets.

WANTED, a TENDER, to pull down a chimney and re-build it again. Higgins, Woolloomooloo-street.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

A NEW SOCIETY.
CITY AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY, No. 2.
TO CLOSE ABSOLUTELY IN TEN YEARS, OR POSSIBLY SOONER.
Trustees:
John Williams, Esq., J.P.
Thos. C. Breillat, Esq., J.P.
William Mac Donnell, Esq.
Provisional Committee:
P. N. Trebeck, Robert Gray
R. D. Fitzgerald, Frederick Riley
John Sangster, James Green.
The first Society has closed in its Eighth year, with MOST SUCCESSFUL RESULTS.
The Second Society offers better terms to Borrowers, whilst Investors can rely upon a good profit.
For Gentlemen in Offices, Tradesmen, Mechanics, and Working Men, this is an admirable institution, in which all will do well by taking shares, as it is not a speculation but a certainty. In fact the monthly payments exceed very little what is now paid as house rent, and in a few years the Borrowing Shareholder becomes his own Landlord.
For prospectuses, shares, and all information, with rules 6d each, apply to the undersigned.
JOHN PURKIS, Secretary.
City and Suburban Building and Investment Society's Offices, 287, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

THE Vaccine Institution, top of King-st., is open daily at 2 o'clock (Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted), free.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SYDNEY MAIL AND NEW SOUTH WALES ADVERTISER, SATURDAY, 4th October, contains:—

The Land
Remarks on Breeding and Grazing of Stock
Import Duty on Grass Seeds
Diseases of Stock Act
Prize Agricultural Machinery
Feeding the Land
Breeders' Facts
Farming Notes
Agricultural Chemistry
Food Preservation in Scotland
Dairy Farming at Heidelberg
The Weather and Crops
Agricultural Items
Bread and Meat
Garden Operations for October
Plants Eligible for Australian Culture
Telegraphic by Cable and Overland Line
Local and Intercolonial Telegrams
Obituary
Natural History
Law
Sir Alfred Stephen's Farewell to the Bench
Country News from Country Papers
Horses Impounded
Sporting and the Field
Racing Chronicle
Wollongong Turf Club Races
Illawarra Turf Club Annual Meeting
The Albury Cup
The Bookmaker and the Backer
Aquatics
Rowing Notes, by Halcyon
The Chess-Player
Cricket
Cricketing Notes
New South Wales Cricketing Association
University Cricket Club
Newtown Cricket Club
Cricket in England
Athletics
Sydney Amateur Athletic Club
Musical Notes
Great Fire in Auckland
The New Hebrides
Editorials
Latest Intelligence
The Week
Special Correspondence
American Letter
Stella's Letter
Shipping Gazette
Government Gazette
Political
The Parliament
Summary of Proceedings
Commercial
The Mining Record
Mining Correspondence
The New Mining Bill
The Defence Force
Miscellaneous
Baron Paul Julius Reuter
Tales
Publicans and Sinners: A Life Picture
The Ladies' Column
Fashion at an English Racecourse
Society and Personal
Anxiety About Children
Giving away a Bride
Flirtation
Driving a Bargain
Poetry—"While There's Life There's Hope"—Patchwork
Light Reading
Death of an Aeronaut
London Wool Sales
Births, Marriages, Deaths.

Illustrations.
Portrait of Baron Paul Julius Reuter
The Flora of Australia—Dillwynia ericifolia—Monotoca elliptica.

Supplement.
The Results of the Census of 1871.

PRICE (including Supplement), FOURPENCE.

ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS.—View of Newcastle Harbour, Sydney Exchange, and 28 other Illustrations.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Machine Rulers and Account-book Manufacturers, 108, Pitt-street.

SEND BY OUT-GOING ENGLISH MAIL "THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS."

AUSTRALIAN LIFE WITH PEN and PENCIL. THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS.

HOLE and CORNER LIFE IN SYDNEY—5 Pictures. OUR AUSTRALIAN COAL and IRON. Fully Illustrated.

CUMBERLAND MERCURY, established eight years, printed at Stationers' Hall, Parramatta, and published every SATURDAY.

PROTESTANT STANDARD.—Polding on the Pope—St. Mary's Heroic Collectors—Racecourse Disputants—Father Dunne in Tasmania—Polding's "poor" Popery at Deniliquin—Ignatius's Dupes—Wonderful Cure with Holy Water.

SYDNEY PUNCH.—This week's number contains:—CARTOON, "BEWARE OF THE DOG!"—Punch's PARLIAMENTARY Spirit, with Initial PORTRAITS—Silvertongue Letters—A ROUND UNVARNISHED TALE (of the Oscar)—Strayfaring Notes—"HONEST JOHN"—Parkins and Larkins—A DISINTERESTED PARTY—Solomon and Hodge—STUFF(ING)!—Shakesperian Jokes—TRULY RELIGIOUS Horatian Ode, &c., &c. Full of Pictures.
Published THIS DAY. 128, King-street.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

COWAN and COMPANY, Paper Makers and Wholesale Stationers, 12, Barrack-street, Sydney.

VOLUNTEERS.—Slack's Handbook of Company Drill, 1s 6d. JOHN SANDS, 392, George-street.

SCHOOL and COLLEGE BOOKS reduced to English Published Prices. J. J. MOORE.

MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS for 1874.—Subscribers are requested to send ORDERS or NOTICES of DISCONTINUANCE for next year, before the 4th instant. WILLIAM MADDOCK, 383, George-st.

NEW and SECOND-HAND BOOKS, in every department of Literature. School and College Books at English prices. Second-hand about half-price, at SKINNER'S, 244, Pitt-street.

LEDGERS, JOURNALS, CASH-BOOKS, and every description of Cheap Account-books.
W. H. ROYALL (late W. A. Cooke), cheap Stationery Shop, 570, George-street.

1874.—LETTS'S Australasian DIARIES, in great variety. J. J. MOORE, George-st.

ADAMS'S The Forest, Jungle, and Prairie, illustrated 7s 6d, post 8s 6d
Arundel's (Lord) Tradition, principally with reference to Mythology and the Law of Nations, 12s 6d, post 14s
Barker's (Lady) Christmas Cake in Four Quarters, 5s 6d, post 6s 3d
——— Stories About, 5s 6d, post 6s 3d
——— Station Life in New Zealand, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
Borrow's Lavengro—the Scholar, Gipsy, Priest, 6s 6d, post 7s 3d
Buckle's Miscellaneous and Posthumous Works, 3 vols., 65s
Burnand's Mokeanna! a Treble Temptation, &c., 3s, post 3s 6d
Campbell's Christ the Bread of Life, 5s 6d, post 6s 6d
Cavalier's (The) and his Lady, with Essay by author of Ginx's Baby, 5s 6d, post 6s 3d
Collins's Globe Dictionary, 500 illustrations, 3s 6d, post 4s 6d
Dollinger's Lectures on the Reunion of the Churches, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
Essays on Social Subjects from the "Saturday Review," 2 vols., 15s, post 17s 6d
Essays from the "Times," 2 vols., 9s, post 10s 6d
Evers's Steam and the Steam Engine, 3s 6d, post 4s 3d
Freeman's Historical Essays, 13s, post 15s
Ditto, second series, 13s, post 15s
Freeman's Old English History, 7s 6d, post 8s 6d
Froude's Short Studies on Great Subjects, 2 vols., 15s, post 17s 6d
Gubernatis' Zoological Mythology, or the Legends of Animals, 2 vols., 35s, post 40s
Jerrold's (Blanchard) The Christian Vagabond, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
Johnson's (Sam.) The Rambler, with authorship by Sir Walter Scott, 2 vols., 12s 6d, post 15s
Kingsley's (Chas.) Plays and Puritans, and other Historical Essays, 6s 6d, post 8s
Lessing's Education of the Human Race, 3s 6d, post 4s
Lowell's (J. Russell) Among my Books, 9s 6d, post 10s 6d
M'Cheyne's (Rev. R. M.) Additional Remains, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
Malthus's the Principle of Population, 10s, post 12s
Martin's Statesman's Year Book for 1873, 13s, post 14s
Maurice's Social Morality: Lectures, 13s, post 14s 6d
Miller and Donaldson's History of the Literature of Ancient Greece, 3 vols., 26s 6d
Murphy's The Scientific Bases of Faith, 17s 6d, post 20s
Oxenden's Thoughts for Lent, 2s 6d, post 3s
Population of an Old Pear Tree, or Stories of Insect Life, 5s 6d, post 6s 6d
Rich's Dictionary of Roman and Greek Antiquities, illustrated, 9s 6d, post 11s
Seaside Musings on Sundays and Week-days, by "The Country Parson," 4s 6d, post 5s 6d
Six Months Hence, a novel, 6s, post 7s
Southgate's Gone Before, a manual for the Bereaved, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
Tondini's The Popes of Rome, 7s 6d, post 8s 6d
Trollope's The Eustace Diamonds, 6s, post 7s
——— Golden Lion of Granpere, 2s 6d, post 3s 6d
Westcott's History of the English Bible, 13s, post 14s 6d
Yonge's Cameos from English History, 2 series, each 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
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CATALOGUES of New and Standard Books gratis, and post free.
J. J. MOORE, Importer of Books, &c., AUSTRALIAN BOOK MART, 560, and 562, George-street.
BRANCH Establishment, 383, George-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—LA SONNAMBULA.—La Sonnambula Opera Books, 6d. each. H. MAINE, op Royal.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2.

The PRESIDENT took the chair at twenty-eight minutes past 4 o'clock.

PAPERS.

Mr. INNES laid upon the table an abstract of Crown lands proposed to be dedicated to religious and public purposes; first report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the state and working of public charities; Statistical Register for 1872; and a by-law under the Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873.

Ordered that the documents be printed.

DUTIES AND SALARY OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Mr. J. CAMPBELL asked the Solicitor-General, "Who is doing the duty of the Postmaster-General during his absence from the colony in London; and, in the meantime, what becomes of the salary?"

Mr. INNES, in reply, stated that, during the absence of the Postmaster-General on important public business, the Colonial Secretary was doing the duty of that Minister. The second branch of the question opened up a field of inquiry on which the Government had not entered, and were not prepared to enter. The answer to this part of the question would involve a scrutiny of an inquisitorial character into the domestic privacy of an hon. member, and he might say that the Government lost sight of the money when paid into the bank to Mr. Samuel's credit, and really did not know what became of it.

EXPLANATION.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL, in explanation of what he was reported to have said in this House on a previous occasion, stated that he had argued that, if the chief Minister of the day could recommend the appointment of a gentleman to the high office of President of this House, and that Minister could also by the Constitution Act, without assigning any reason, advise the President's removal, it was a dangerous power which might possibly, if exercised by a mere demagogue or political adventurer, result in the person appointed to fill this high office being merely a creature in the hands of the Minister of the day. He spoke of this in reference to a contingency, but was reported to have spoken as if the case were positively so.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' ACT.

Mr. INNES, in moving the second reading of this bill, said it was almost identical with the measure passed by this Chamber last session. That bill, after being sent up from the Assembly, was found to contain several mistakes, which, if the bill were carried would involve the affairs to which it had reference in considerable confusion, some enactments having been lost sight of. The present bill, with one or two exceptions, which were principally in clauses 64, 73, 78, and 79, was identical with the measure discussed and passed in this Chamber last session. The alterations were framed upon the most recent English legislation; and he believed he was in a position to say that these alterations had been shown to the promoters of the bill and to those hon. members in this House who were instrumental in bringing about amendments in the previous measure, and that the adaptations inserted in the bill had been entirely approved of by them. The bill was to consolidate and amend the law relating to friendly and other mutual benefit societies. No less than six statutes were repealed in toto. Legislation upon these and kindred matters extended over a period from the 7th Victoria to the 29th of the present reign, and this measure not only repealed those Acts, but adopted all those provisions in English legislation, which were applicable to the circumstances of this colony. The more recent English Acts were rendered necessary in consequence of some difficulties shown by decided cases to exist. The measure treated of such as benefit, loan, cooperative, building societies and copartnerships of that class. It had been necessary to provide for the appointment of some special officer, whose duty it should be to revise and be responsible for the rules adopted by these societies, and to him would be transferred functions hitherto devolving upon various officers, such as clerks of the peace, the prothonotary, &c. This officer was to exercise judicial functions in making awards in cases of dispute. The bill gave facilities for punishing frauds committed by officers of the societies, and for the recovery of penalties and contributions. The people who availed themselves of the advantages of these societies, being usually of humble means, it had been thought desirable to relieve them of some burdens and the expense of having the rules revised, was considerably lessened, the fees being almost nominal. He moved the second reading of the bill.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL observed that one defect in the other bill had not been remedied in this. The salary of the registrar had not been fixed.

Mr. HOLT said no doubt this was a most useful and valuable measure to the classes of persons for whom it was intended. The registrar should have ample powers, not only to revise the rules and settle disputes, but also power to deal with the tables and scales of payment, so as to make the societies perfectly secure. He thought this officer therefore should be an actuary.

Mr. J. CAMPBELL did not think extra contributions should be called for from volunteers who left the colony.

Sir W. MANNING gave his assent to the bill, being willing to encourage legitimate societies with useful and benevolent objects; but he hoped the gentleman who might be charged with the duties of registration would not be a mere recording officer, but be able from his position, character, and ability, to discriminate between those societies which were good and those which were bad. These societies before long would be a strong power in the State, and care should be taken that, under the guise of usefulness and benevolence, people did not get up societies which might become an injury to the public.

Mr. INNES, in reply to the objection taken by Mr. Holt as to the appointment of registrar, said the intention of the Act was expressed in the 4th clause as clearly in accordance with the views enunciated by Sir W. Manning. He (Mr. Innes) did not think it would be advisable to introduce a clause tying the appointment down to some one who was an actuary. The officer would have to possess a considerable knowledge of law, and it struck him therefore that the person to be appointed would have to be an efficient lawyer. With regard to the objections of Mr. J. Campbell, the exemption from stamp duties was intended so as to render the validation of documents necessary to such benevolent societies as little expensive as possible.

The bill was read a second time without division.

The House then went in Committee of the Whole to consider the details of the bill.

The title and preamble were postponed.

Clauses 1 to 11 were carried without discussion.

Clause 12, "Powers of Attorney, &c., not liable to stamp duty."

Mr. DARLEY thought that this clause, as had been pointed out by Mr. Charles Campbell, required some consideration, as it was in that part of the bill which was applicable to all societies. There were three classes of Friendly Societies included in the provisions of this bill. There were the Benefit Societies, properly so called; the Building and Loan Societies, and the Co-operative or Trading Societies. With respect to the first class of societies, which are for the benefit of the community at large, the Government could not hold out inducements that were too strong. But he did not think the Government was called upon to remit the stamp duties in the case of the Loan and Investment Societies. He proposed as an amendment, the insertion of words rendering the clause applicable only to the Friendly and Benevolent Societies.

Mr. INNES thought the hon. member had not observed the proviso at the end of the clause, which limited the exemption from stamp duty to societies assuring the payment of less than £200. He could not see the reason for the proposed alteration, though he did not see that it was material. He would ask the hon. member whether it was worth while to insist upon this alteration?

Mr. GORDON supported the amendment on the ground that the loan societies, which borrowed money at a low rate, and lent it out again at a high one, could afford to pay the stamp duties. He knew of building societies which invested money to the extent of fifty or sixty thousand pounds.

Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL thought the amendment desirable, as he did not see why those speculative societies should be exempt from the payment of duty. He agreed that the friendly societies, strictly so called, should be exempt, but he thought it was through inadvertence that the other societies were included in this clause. He did not think the framers of the bill would object to the amendment.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING had seen in the papers that one society had a capital of £80,000, and he could not consider such societies as benefit societies.

Mr. HOLT thought it would be best to strike out the clause altogether. If the State wished to favour the friendly societies, they could do it in some other way.

Mr. DARLEY agreed with the last speaker. The powers of attorney required by friendly societies were so very few, that the clause would not be of much use. He would vote for the amendment he had proposed, but would afterwards vote against the clause.

The amendment was put and carried, but the clause, as amended, was rejected upon division, Mr. Innes only voting in its favour.

Clauses 13 to 18 were then passed without discussion.

Clause 19.—"Exemptions and privileges of existing societies under this Act."

Mr. HOLT pointed out that this clause exempted all existing societies "so long as they shall not hereafter effect an assurance to any member thereof, or other person, of any sum exceeding two hundred pounds, or of an annuity exceeding fifty-five pounds per annum." He moved the insertion, after the words just quoted, of the words "in addition to bonuses." This would make the clause similar to one in the Mutual Provident Society's Act.

Mr. INNES had no objection to the insertion of the words, but suggested the postponement of the clause, which was accordingly agreed to.

Clauses 20 to 29 were carried without debate.

Clause 30.—"Agreement or declaration at admission."

Mr. INNES rose to move an amendment in this clause, which provides that "any member found guilty of misstatement or concealment may be deprived of all benefits, and expelled from such society by any vote or resolution of three-fourths of the members." He proposed to make it read "not less than three-fourths of the members."

The amendment was agreed to, and the clause as amended was passed.

Clause 31.—"Societies to give correct lists of charges to intending members."

Mr. INNES moved the addition to the clause of the words "Provided always that such charges may be altered from time to time by not less than three-fourths of the members."

The amendment was agreed to, and the clause as amended was passed.

Clauses 32 to 39 were carried without discussion.

Clause 40, "Rules to be made."

Mr. HOLT thought it ought to be distinctly understood that the rules should include a scale of rates, in order to prevent undue competition. It was most important that the registrar should have power over the tables, so that no one society could try to obtain an advantage over others by taking business at ruinous rates, and ultimately be unable to pay the benefits for which the members had subscribed. He proposed the amendment of the clause by the insertion of the words "tables or scales of payments."

This was consented to.

Clauses 41, 42, 43 were passed without discussion. Clause 44, "Limit of benefit or insurance."

Mr. INNES proposed the substitution of £52 for £100. It was thought that £100 was too large a sum to give in case of sickness or annuities, and it would lead to imposition.

The amendment was passed.

Clauses 45 and 46 were passed without discussion. Clause 47, "Extra contributions may be demanded from a Volunteer if he leave New South Wales."

Mr. J. CAMPBELL moved the omission of this clause.

Mr. INNES pointed out that, if a Volunteer left the colony on service, there would be an extra risk to the society.

Mr. HOLT saw no occasion for the clause.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING said that although a Volunteer could not be compelled to leave the colony on service yet if the exigencies of the country required it, he might consent to do so. It would not be right that the society should incur the extra risk of having to pay for his burial, or pension his widow without compensation.

The clause was passed without amendment; as were also clauses 48, 49, 50, and 51. Clause 52 "Building Society may receive bonus."

Mr. HOLT thought this system of receiving bonuses very objectionable. A person had recently applied to him for a loan for the purpose of getting out of the hands of a building society. The individual in question had been greatly pressed for money, and attended a sort of auction at one of the societies where loans are knocked down to the highest bidder. The consequence was that he contracted to pay the most usurious interest. He (Mr. Holt) doubted whether persons could not get loans from the usurers who advertised in the daily papers on much lower terms. He had heard of 80 or 100 per cent. being charged. He moved the omission of the clause.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL pointed out that even if the clause were omitted there was nothing to prevent the societies from doing these things. [Mr. HOLT: We should not sanction it.]

Mr. INNES said that the laws against usury had long ago been abolished. If the societies were not allowed to receive reasonable bonuses for the accommodation granted, it would operate against persons in necessitous circumstances who desired to borrow.

Mr. DARLEY believed the clause had been taken from the 11 Vic., No. 10, and had been law since the passing of that Act. He had not heard of any inconvenience arising from it, except in the instance mentioned by Mr. Holt.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL did not think this clause would be likely to do much harm, but he did not approve of allowing a majority of members to change the rules of a society to the possible prejudice of the minority.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING suspected that if this was an old clause, it had its foundation in the old usury laws. He saw no necessity for the clause, except in the idea that the law prevented such things. He was very much inclined to think that they had better omit the clause altogether. It was just as well that they should not give express legislative sanction to a rather usurious transaction the effect of which was, that the neediest or most improvident person would outbid others and engage himself to pay extravagantly for an accommodation.

The committee divided with the following result:—Ayes, 8; noes, 6. The clause was therefore adopted.

Clauses 53 to 56 inclusive were agreed to without division.

Clause 57. "Any number of persons, not being less than seven, may establish a society under this Act for the purpose of carrying on any labour, trade, or handicraft, whether wholesale or retail, except the business of banking, which the members of such society voluntarily unite to carry on or exercise, and of applying the profits to any lawful purposes, and the buying and selling of land and the working of mines and quarries shall be deemed to be a trade within the meaning of this section."

Mr. DARLEY moved that the last two lines of the clause, commencing with the words "buying and selling," be omitted. We had already an Act relating to mining in quarries, and he was afraid that this would clash with it. Under this Act a society is established for mining would become a corporation; under the other Act it was simply a partnership. As to the words, "buying and selling of land," he did not know what they meant, as there were no land-jobbing companies in this colony. But the buying and selling of land, as sometimes carried on in England, was a very different thing to what took place in this colony.

Mr. INNES did not see why there should not be an association of persons for carrying on the buying and selling of land in a legitimate way. The object of this clause was to throw some protection around such associations when formed. The clause was copied from the English Act.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL did not see why shareholders in copper, tin, and goldmining companies in this country should require any special favour such as it was proposed to give them by this clause. He should vote for the amendment.

Sir W. MANNING thought it would be better to leave the clause as it was printed. The words "buying and selling of land" had, no doubt, been introduced in view of co-operative societies being established. For instance, there ought to be a co-operative society of builders, who desired to work together in erecting buildings; it would be an essential part of their business to buy land, and when built upon, to sell it. As regarded the working of mines, he quite admitted that there was another Act which applied to it; but it did not apply to the working of mines on the co-operative principle. The effect of this bill would, he thought, be to encourage co-operative action among the working classes. And he might say that he looked to that principle, the co-operation of labour as one of the saving elements of society to which we might look forward as an escape from the present state of things—great capital on one side and great poverty on the other. Difficulties arose, and then the combination of masters or men produced lockouts and strikes. But if the co-operative principle was adopted more extensively he thought it would put an end to those things and produce harmonious action in the labour of the country. He thought it exceedingly important, therefore, that we should in every possible way, of course taking precautions against abuse, encourage the working classes to combine for the purpose of employing their own labour and capital, and co-operation under this Act would be much simpler and cheaper than under the Act 34 Victoria, which provided that every company should have a registered office, and so forth.

Mr. DARLEY pointed out that by the 67th clause of this bill every society would be compelled to have a registered office.

The question that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question was put and negatived on a division of 10 to 4.

The clause as amended was then agreed to.

Clauses 58 to 64 inclusive were agreed to without discussion.

Clauses 65 and 66 were agreed to.

Clause 67, "Every such society shall have a registered office, to which all communications and notices may be addressed. If any society registered under this Act carries on business without having such an office, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day during which business is so carried on."

Mr. DARLEY moved the insertion of the words "situated in this colony," after the word "office." His object was to prevent a society carrying on business in this colony from having an office in an adjoining colony, an instance of which he quoted.

Mr. INNES accepted the amendment, which was agreed to by the House.

Mr. HOLT objected to the amount of the penalty in this clause, as being much too large. Further, the penalty ought to be fixed, and not left to the discretion of the magistrates. He proposed that the words "not exceeding five pounds," be omitted, with the view to inserting "five shillings" in their place.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL said, it was very desirable to fix the penalty, but he thought the penalty which his friend proposed was altogether inadequate. The result would be that no society would register an office at all.

Mr. INNES trusted that the clause would be received as it was. It was not right that if, through some inadvertence, there might have been an omission to make the necessary registration, that an arbitrary penalty of five pounds should be fixed. If a decision were left to the magistrates, each case would be decided upon its merits, and a penalty proportioned to the circumstances would be inflicted.

Mr. DARLEY pointed out that, under the Stamp Act, a fixed penalty of £10 had been found to work very hardly in cases where a person had inadvertently omitted to affix a penny stamp upon a receipt, and with no desire to defraud the revenue.

Mr. HOLT said he was nevertheless convinced that it was not right to give the magistrates this discretionary power. In the case of the Stamp Act quoted by his hon. friend, the sum had been out of all proportion to the offence.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING said that the hon. gentleman would have 365 opportunities of trying this question of doing away with penalties that were not absolutely fixed when the Criminal Consolidation and Amendment Bill should come before them; as in nearly all the clauses of that measure the penalty was not fixed.

Mr. HOLT certainly intended to avail himself of the opportunities.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING said if the hon. gentleman intended to do so he hoped he would give him notice before hand. The hon. member might as well say that in a case of assault that there should be a fixed penalty, and that the magistrates should not have the discretion to say whether £10 or £1 should be a suitable penalty. They must leave a discretion somewhere.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL said he did not think the case quoted by the hon. gentleman who had just sat down analogous to the one in that clause, the one being an offence of mere neglect to register an office, and the other a criminal proceeding. It was impossible to pass a fixed penalty in a clause relating to a criminal offence; but it was possible to do so in this case of non-registration, which was a mere dereliction of duty. All persons registering a society under this Act knew that the first thing to be done was to register it; and if that were not done it was no hardship if they had to pay a moderate penalty. If his hon. friend would withdraw his amendment he would propose that the penalty should be fixed at £1.

Mr. HOLT, by leave, withdrew his amendment.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL moved that the words "not exceeding five pounds" should be omitted from the clause, with the view to substitute "one pound."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The clause, as amended, was put and agreed to, as were also clauses 68 to 73.

Clause 74, "In case the rules of any such society established under this Act or the Act relating to Industrial and Provident Societies hereby repealed do not expressly prohibit such society from making, accepting, or indorsing promissory notes, bills of exchange, or other negotiable instruments, for the purpose of carrying on any labour, trade, or industry within the meaning of this part it shall be lawful for such society to make, accept, and indorse any of the said instruments provided that at no time the aggregate amount represented thereby shall exceed one-half of the capital or working funds of such society. And any such instrument shall be deemed to have been made accepted or indorsed on behalf of any such society if made accepted or indorsed in the name of such society by such members of the committee of management of the society as are authorised by the rules thereof to sign cheques in the name of the said society; or if made accepted or indorsed by or on behalf, or on account of such society, by any person acting under the authority of such society. Provided, further, that the limitation in relation to capital in this section contained shall not apply to any society whose rules make special provision for the making accepting or indorsing any of the said instruments."

Mr. DARLEY said that this clause would require some few minutes' consideration. He contended that it would be unsafe to allow the indorsement of instruments, or in other words the borrowing of money on promissory notes or other bills to the amount of one half of the capital or working funds of a society. Under this Act the 72nd clause provided for the limitation of the liability of members of the society; and he contended that the capital of the society upon which it would be prudent to allow it to borrow should only be the unpaid amount of the shares, or the unpaid capital of the company. It would be very difficult to understand what the capital or working funds were. He remembered, when either the Sydney Meat Preserving Company or the Goulburn Meat Preserving Company was before the House, that it contained a provision limiting the power of the company to borrow beyond the amount of the unpaid capital. The capital paid up might have all gone. If all the capital in a society had been paid up, power ought not to be given to enable it to borrow more. He questioned the advisability of allowing a society to deal with negotiable instruments at all.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL said that the working funds of a society were those which it had in operation.

Mr. HOLT should object to provident societies being included with the industrial societies in the provisions of this clause. He looked upon unpaid calls in a society as the worst of all security.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING could not find the clause in the Sydney Meat Preserving Company's Bill, which his hon. friend Mr. Darley spoke of as limiting the power of the company to borrow to the extent of half its unpaid capital. He thought the societies under this Act ought to have the same facilities for borrowing that others enjoyed. The injury inflicted by cramping the powers of societies to borrow would be greater than the occasional instance of one of them being unable to pay its creditors. If men in business would limit themselves to borrowing to the extent of half the amount of their capital, business would be safer than it now was, and this Act in proposing that limit was proposing a limit on the side of safety. To narrow that limit would be almost to tie down the borrowing power to the extent of capital. This provision was to enable persons who put their money together to have the same facilities for borrowing as a capitalist would have.

Mr. DARLEY moved that the words "one-half of the capital or working funds" be omitted, with a view to insert the words "the then unpaid capital."

Mr. INNES thought this would be a very serious mistake, because those associations having all their capital paid up would thereby cripple their operations, and such an alteration would give a plea for having a number of associations with unpaid capital. The better plan would be to leave the clause as it stood except omitting the words "or working funds," which introduced some confusion. It was a fair margin to limit the power of borrowing to one-half the paid-up capital. The reason why this clause was introduced was that it had been a controverted point whether these corporations could do these things without statutory powers.

Mr. HOLT asked why they should not leave it to the societies to make their own rules with regard to the borrowing money and giving securities?

Mr. DARLEY said the words he intended to insert did not restrict the operations of the societies. The meaning of the words "one-half of the capital" was very obscure. If it was intended to mean the property of the company, his objections to it would be greatly removed. The difficulty was in fixing what was the meaning of the words "one-half of the capital or working funds."

Sir W. MANNING said the true principle to go upon was the commercial principle. If a man had £100,000 in business he was safe in borrowing £50,000. Whatever capital these companies might have in business they might safely borrow to half the amount. He understood the word "capital," and the words "working funds" to be terms intended to convey the same meaning. If the words "paid capital" were used, all doubt would be removed. The object was to give expansion to the principle of co-operation, and to enable working men, by putting their funds together, to obtain the same power of borrowing as those enjoyed by individuals possessing capital. Such co-operative societies might safely be allowed to borrow to the extent of one-half their capital.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL suggested the use of the words "subscribed capital." The object was, on the assumption that one-half the capital was paid, to give the power to anticipate the other half by borrowing. He thought any company was entitled to that privilege. Even if the capital was paid up, the subscribers would be liable. He thought the words "working fund" should be omitted as ambiguous.

Mr. DARLEY suggested the postponement of the remainder of the bill.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING was just about to propose the same thing, but with a different object—that inquiry might be made of the promoters of the bill.

Mr. DARLEY said that as to this part of the bill he believed the promoters had not been consulted at all.

Mr. INNES had no objection to the course proposed. His impression was at present that he could not accept either of the suggestions that had been made. He thought it would be better to adopt the words "one-half the paid capital," to include all the money that had been put into the concern. He moved that the chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

The Chairman accordingly left the chair, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

POSTAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. INNES laid upon the table correspondence in reference to the proceedings of the Intercolonial Conference on the subject of postal communication between England and the colony. He moved that the documents be printed.

The motion was carried.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY FRONTAGE COMPENSATION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. INNES, the second reading of this bill was postponed, and made an order of the day for Thursday next.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE ABOLITION BILL.

Mr. INNES moved the second reading of this bill. He did not intend to occupy the House but a very few minutes upon this question, as the history of the bill was, of course, fresh within the recollection of hon. members. And as regarded the merits of the question involved, he felt sure there was no necessity for him to dwell at any length. The measure had been debated in that House very fully only last session, and in those discussions nearly all the hon. members whom he then saw present had taken part. He did not know that the case had assumed any new aspect or complexion since that time, so far as the merits of the case itself were concerned, apart from the history of the measure in connection with one branch of the Legislature. He did not intend, therefore, to go into the question at any length, or as if they were now considering, for the first time, whether this bill should pass or not. Hon. members were perfectly familiar with the arguments that had been used on the one side and on the other. The Government considered this as the remission, not of a tax, but of a charge which in the present state of the public finances of the country could be dispensed with. The present Administration had been always opposed to the imposition of this charge. He was not aware that any of them had ever contended that this was really a tax, but they had always admitted that it was a charge—a charge for a service performed. (Hear, hear.) But that by no means concluded the case. If they contended that because it was a charge for a service performed it could be by no means remitted, what would become of the large vote annually made from the public funds for the support of public education? That was every bit as much a charge for a service performed as was the carrying of newspapers. One great argument in support of the remission of this charge was that it would tend to the diffusion of knowledge of the most useful kind—it would tend to take away the restrictions upon the dissemination of this kind of knowledge which acts most effectually in the instruction of the people, especially those most remote from the great centres of population. He would impress upon hon. members that a Chamber of that kind ought not to look upon a matter like that simply in reference to the smallness of the payment, because to the people upon whom this charge falls even the payment of so small an amount is a serious consideration, and it was in the interest of such people that the remission of this charge was proposed. Then there was another consideration which would not be without its weight upon hon. members. That Chamber in the course it had taken last session, had exercised to the full the functions which properly belonged to a Chamber of that character. It could not now be said that this was an instance of hasty, of unconsidered, or of ill-considered legislation on the part of the popular branch of the Legislature. The House had, as it was constitutionally empowered to do, rejected this bill, and sent it back to the other Chamber. It had again passed in that other Chamber, and by majorities that gave no uncertain sound, which showed as clearly as could be shown what was the view taken by the representatives of the people; and he would only remind the House of the two divisions in the two sessions by which this measure had passed. In the last session the bill passed by a majority of 36 to 8, and in the present session it passed by a majority of 32 to 8. Clearly and unmistakably, then, the popular branch of the Legislature had declared in favour of the passing of this bill. He begged the House to take this into consideration, and bear in mind that the people had spoken out in favour of this remission by their representatives. He therefore put it to the House, with the utmost respect, whether it would be well again to set themselves in opposition to this deliberate and repeated expression in favour of the bill on the part of the representatives of the people. He would say no more upon this question, but simply remark that the amount of revenue concerned was not large. There was one argument made use of on the last occasion—that they should wait and see in what condition the finances of the country were. That argument might have had some weight on the last occasion, but the condition of the finances had since been disclosed, and since then the other House had passed this measure by an overwhelming majority. The amount which the country would lose by the remission of this charge was about £10,000. The exact amount estimated, he believed, was about £11,900; but that estimate included the postage on *Government Gazettes*, so that in round numbers the amount would be about £10,000. With regard to the position of contractors, he was informed that all the contractors were asked, before taking the contracts for the present year, to take into their consideration the probability of this measure being passed, so as to prevent any injustice being done to them through their engaging in any contracts under an erroneous idea of what the charge would be. [Sir WILLIAM MANNING: Would there be any increased charge?] Not for the present year. In point of fact, the same state of things would continue that exists now, and contractors would not be called upon—certainly not where there was railway communication—to do more than they were now doing. Where there was mail coach communication it was extremely improbable that they would be called upon to do more than they were doing now, though it might be different in far distant places, where there was only horse communication. But newspaper proprietors found it more to their advantage to send away their papers in the same way that they do now—in large parcels to their agents in various places—without taking the trouble to fold up each paper in a separate wrapper, and enclose it to each individual subscriber. This was not, as had been stated, a bonus to be given to the newspapers. It had been said that this was a bidding for popularity on the part of the Government and on the part of those representatives of the people who had supported this measure. This was entirely a mistake, for it was not the proprietors of newspapers who paid this charge; but it was the people who took the newspapers. To prove this it was only necessary to take up a file of newspapers. He had that afternoon been looking at the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and he saw that while the yearly subscription was £2 12s., if sent through the post it was £4, a difference of 28s. a year, which expressed more than the 360 pence which would have to be paid for the 303 issues of the paper in the year. That fact showed that a charge of this kind did not fall upon the proprietors of the papers, but upon individuals, as would be the case with a tax placed upon any imported article coming into the colony, which falls not upon the importer, but upon the consumer. With these observations he would leave the question in the hands of hon. members, hoping from their observation of what had taken place elsewhere, and without finding fault with what they had previously determined they would consent to the passing of this bill. There was one alteration he would propose if they went into committee, as he hoped they would do—an alteration in the second clause, which would have the effect of preventing the proprietors of newspapers in Sydney from posting their newspapers in the iron pillars, or at any of the branch post-offices. At present the clause only had reference to the General Post Office, which left it open to newspaper proprietors to post their papers in the pillars and branch post-offices, and so in effect make the postmen their runners. He would, therefore, propose to make the clause read "No post-office or other place or receptacle in Sydney," so as to get rid of any difficulty that might otherwise arise. He would with these remarks, move the second reading of the bill.

Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL thought this measure an unwise one. It appeared to him to be supported on false pretences, the only argument which could be urged in favour of the course taken by the Government being, that if a large majority of the colonists were found to be in favour of putting taxation on themselves for such a purpose they had a right to do so. But from what he could hear outside, this measure was really very little supported throughout the country. It had been pointed out that the tax did not fall upon newspaper proprietors but upon their country subscribers; and it was possible that they derived a slight profit from this; that the amount charged for newspapers posted scarcely equalled the amount charged to the aggregate of subscribers. He believed the amount of loss to the revenue by the abolition of this tax would be much greater than £10,000,—the amount at which it was estimated. He had made calculations based upon the reductions in England from one penny to a halfpenny, and taking into consideration the relative proportion of persons reading newspapers (which he believed to be greater in this colony, considering the population, than at home), he should be much surprised if the loss were less than £30,000. Besides, they were not yet aware whether the finances this year were in such a very favourable state as the House had been assured. No doubt the receipts had been large; but the Government were not acting honestly to the public creditor at present; they were not reserving the amount received from the fee-simple of the land sold by the Crown for payment of the debts the country had contracted. The security given had been the security of our Crown lands, and if we sold a considerable proportion of the lands and applied the proceeds to the ordinary expenditure of the country, we were defrauding our creditors to a certain extent. He should be glad if the revenue could afford all these vagaries independent of what was received from the sale of Crown lands. He could not but consider this appeal on behalf of the educated people of the colony generally a false pretence. If newspapers were means of education he could not account for the fact—considering that the circulation of newspapers was proportionately much larger here than in Europe—that whenever he went two or three hundred miles into the interior, he found strapping young men who could not read. He was willing to give credit to the present Ministry for the advance of education, and he granted that in this respect a wonderful improvement had been effected; but that very fact showed that newspapers did not educate the young men of the colony. If newspapers were an enticing kind of reading which young persons would be more likely to take to than books, they must still be taught to read first of all. He did not see how newspapers tended to educate; that was, to form the mind. If it were true that the State was bound from a moral sense of duty to pay for the carriage of newspapers, and granting that newspapers formed an essential portion of the means of education, then he contended that good books had still greater powers, yet no one was so wild as to propose that we should pay for the transmission of Bibles or moral books which would improve the taste of the young. Education of the colonists must be thrown out of consideration altogether in this matter. He should say that a person who meant to educate his children would not wish them to acquire a taste for newspaper reading. He did not desire to accuse the newspapers of the colony of being immoral; on the contrary, he thought that, considering a certain section of the Press at home, we had reason to be proud of the moral character of our newspapers. But there was a great difference between admitting the morality of the Press and conceding that newspapers were a desirable means of instruction for the young. It had been argued that, at all events they raised the intellectual character of the colonists by enabling those 300 or 400 or 500 miles from Sydney or a town to read the newspapers and learn the doings of their fellow creatures in the large centres of population. But he did not believe that persons living in towns were superior in moral and mental elevation to those residing in the country. He thought with Cowper, that "God made the country, man made the town," and that generally the dweller in the country was superior in moral feeling and action to the dweller in town. There was another fallacy urged when this question formerly came before them—that the transmission was a tax upon the newspaper. He contended that charging the expense of transmitting newspapers and paying a tax upon them were two different things. The tax upon newspapers we must admit operated unfavourably at home. In the reign of Queen Anne periodicals of a superior class were as cheap as a half-penny each, but the tax imposed under the Hanoverian dynasty destroyed such newspapers as the *Guardian*, *Spectator*, and the *Tatler*. That tax had been removed, but the charge for carriage was still retained; and if it was admitted in England that a person who enjoyed a newspaper must pay for the luxury of its transmission, why should it be contended in the colony (where the number of newspaper readers was relatively greater) that the State should be saddled with an imposition of this kind. It had been said that although 30s. or 40s. per year might seem little, yet it was a serious matter to many of the poorer classes who desired to subscribe to newspapers. Where were the poor (in the strict sense of the term) to be found in this country. He contended that the working classes (so called) were better off than the middle class—the latter, owing to conventional circumstances, had less to spare. It was good that it should be so. He was not quarrelling with that; but when he was told that the State must pay to give those working-classes this luxury, he denied that they could not afford to pay for it. A shepherd, or farm-servant, employed by him, received in proportion a larger income than he did himself, and (proportionately) had more money to lay out at the end of the year, from his annual income, than he (Mr. Campbell) could set aside. He admitted that the remission of this tax would probably save him the expenditure of £1 or £2 per annum; but he trusted hon. members were not influenced by personal motives. No doubt to many persons a saving of 30s. per year was an object; and they would be gratified by the State imposing a tax upon their fellow subjects for the purpose of conveying this luxury gratis. He thought, also, that this matter ought to have been postponed until the Legislative Council bill had been disposed of. Considering that it was generally understood that the present Ministry had introduced that measure as a sort of punishment held out in consequence of this Chamber having refused to pass a measure accepted by a large majority in the Legislative Assembly, it was not a matter of good taste to introduce this bill at present. He should move the postponement of it, but that he feared he should be in a minority.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING said he would not trouble the House at any length in stating the views which he held upon this question. He explained his views last session, and he would now say that he still retained them. He was inclined to think that the measure was in itself good. Because newspapers, unlike books, were spread over the whole country, persons of all classes, and in every place almost, read newspapers. Newspapers were the means of giving the people that political education which was really necessary to enable them to exercise the franchise. The more the franchise was extended the more ought the people—and by that he did not mean children merely—to be educated. Independently of political information, good newspapers, no doubt, contained a great deal of general information—extracts from other papers—extracts from works, information of all sorts. In fact, whether it was right or wrong, a very large proportion of our population read nothing but what they found in newspapers. Therefore he thought there was a good deal to be said upon that ground. Still he did not think the House ought to consider that now; although it was surely a debatable question whether education was or was not sufficiently promoted, without giving up a revenue of £10,000 or £15,000 a year. One person might think newspaper information good information, whilst another person might think it was very bad. If this was a bill which contained some violently false principle dangerous to society, hon. members might then say it was their duty to stand against the other branch of the Legislature, and insist upon what they believed to be the interest of the public. But although the object of the bill was a matter upon which men might differ, and differ conscientiously, and because it was a question of finance, it was not surely necessary that that House should now continue in opposition to the other branch of the Legislature. His hon. and learned friend, Mr. Charles Campbell, had made a very fine calculation, by which he came to the conclusion that if the amount to be given up now was £10,000, in a short time it would be equal to £30,000. He did not think his hon. and learned friend's calculation would be found to hold good. Because he thought it was founded upon the increase in the number of letters passing through the English Post Office before and after the reduction of the postal charge from a penny to halfpenny. [Mr. C. CAMPBELL: No; it is founded upon the number of newspapers.] If it was a fact that the abolition of the charge would cause three times the number of newspapers to be circulated amongst the people, it would be an undoubted proof that the demand for newspapers had increased threefold with the increased opportunity of getting them. But it could not, he thought, be said that the cost to the Government of carrying newspapers would increase in the same ratio. No doubt there would be some increase of cost; but it would not be in an equal ratio to the enormous increase that would take place in the demand for newspapers. His hon. and learned friend, Mr. Campbell, thought this bill might have been postponed until that Chamber was altered—that was to say if it was to be altered. It might be many years before that Chamber was altered. In 1862 a bill was sent to that Chamber, its object being to make the Council an elective Chamber. Some conservative elements were introduced into it, and it passed that House by a majority of 11 to 4. But it was rejected by the other House. And if the present bill passed a second reading, some conservative elements might be introduced into it before it was sent to the other Chamber, and in that case the Lower House might reject it. If, before dealing with such measures as the one now under consideration, they were to wait until the constitution of that Chamber was altered, they might have to wait for many years. Then as to the remark of his hon. and learned friend that it was bad taste to introduce the bill after the threats that had been held out to hon. members; he did not care a fig for those threats. He had always done what he conceived to be right, and he would never allow himself to be intimidated into doing what was wrong because some one thought he ought to do it. [Mr. INNES: There have been no threats.] There had been something like it—about as good an imitation as could be invented. But he put that matter entirely out of consideration in dealing with the subject now under consideration. He found that it had engaged the attention of the other Chamber more than twice. He had made inquiries, and found that a motion for repealing the charge was passed by the other House on the 26th February, 1869, by a majority of 21 to 12. In November last, a bill to repeal the charge was ordered to be read a second time, in the other Chamber, by a majority of 31 to 12. [Mr. INNES: 31 to 8.] His information had been sent to him from the other Chamber; but if the minority was only 8, it made his case all the stronger. Again, last month, the other Chamber passed the bill by a majority of 32 to 8. So that three times the other Chamber had stamped its approval of the proposal to abolish the newspaper postal charge. He should not have attached so much importance to that fact if it had merely been that a powerful Ministry had been able to command a majority, because he thought that might be quite consistent with the people not caring about the bill. But when the bill was carried by such large majorities, it was evident that members of the Opposition as well as supporters of the Government had voted for it. A majority of 32 to 8 conveyed an almost universal expression of approval from both sides of the House. And he thought that hon. members of that Chamber might fairly consider whether, after the bill had thrice passed the other Chamber, each time with an increasing majority, the views of the people had not been pretty correctly expressed upon the subject. And, even supposing there would be a loss to the revenue of £10,000 or £15,000—for he supposed that some time or other it would reach the latter amount—if the people through large majorities of their representatives were willing to give members a bonus for their amusement, to say nothing about their information, to the extent of that sum, there was now no reason why the Legislative Council should set itself in opposition any further. As a matter of policy, he really did not think it was desirable that that House should now throw the bill out. He was glad that his hon. and learned friend the Solicitor-General moved the second reading of the bill with great courtesy and respect to the House. His hon. friend, by his observations, seemed fairly to recognise that that House had quite as just a right to resist a measure of this sort, in order to give the other branch of the Legislature an opportunity of reconsidering what might perhaps have been heartily done in the first instance. But he thought the time had now gone by for any consideration of that sort; and that that House ought not to offer any further resistance. He had often thought that that House would best retain its position and dignity by knowing how and when to yield. If the House of Lords were to set itself defiantly against the House of Commons, it would only break its neck upon it. And that Chamber, if it showed its wisdom in debate, and knew also its true position, and did not seek to go beyond what its true position justified, would even under its present condition, as a nominated House, command the respect of the people. But if the House strained too far the inherent right which it possessed to reject a measure under such circumstances as the present bill came before it, he thought it would damage its own usefulness—he would not say it would imperil its position. Whatever the individual opinions of hon. members might be, he thought they should, with regard to the present measure, yield to the other branch of the Legislature, especially when the question was, after all, one of finance.

Mr. DOCKER said it was not his intention to repeat the arguments used on former occasions. So far as he had been able to learn the views of hon. members on this question, he thought it would be in vain for that House to attempt to interpose any further obstacles to the measure now under consideration. This was undoubtedly a measure of finance; and it appeared extraordinary that this isolated question should be separated from the question of finance in the concrete. Before any bill of this kind was submitted to the Legislature he thought the Financial Statement of the Treasurer should have been made. He could only imagine—although he paid as little attention to threats as the hon. and learned gentleman who had just resumed his seat—that this measure was singled out from all other financial questions in the hope that perhaps that House would repeat its conduct of last session and throw it out, and with a view to the repetition of the observations that were supposed to be made to the detriment of that House on a former occasion. He thought that was the object which the Government had in view in introducing this bill before the financial statement was made. As he found that it would be almost hopeless to interpose any objections to the measure, he would merely call attention to the bill itself. He would not enter upon the subject of the revenue which the country must lose, and the prospective expenses which the passing of this bill would necessarily involve. It was all very well to talk about no increase in the contracts. We knew well that when new contracts were taken the extra weight which would have to be carried would be taken into consideration by the contractors. Well, what would be the effect of this bill? It would be to increase the circulation of the Sydney Press. It was well known that the largest portion of the Sydney newspapers went to the great centres of population, not through the Post Office, but sent in parcels. The proprietors of the Sydney newspapers would save the amount which they now paid for the carriage of those parcels. And in all probability the same charge would be made to country customers as was made to Sydney customers, when the paper could be sent through the post. But the result would be that the Sydney papers would pass into larger circulation in the country, and displace the country newspapers which now in some measure supplied the wants of the residents of the neighbourhoods in which they were published. He was not surprised at that, because there was no doubt that the city papers were superior to the country papers. But the inevitable effect of this bill becoming law would be to diminish the circulation of the country newspapers. And the second clause was weighting the country press more heavily than they had ever been weighted. Because although newspapers from Sydney were to be sent though the post free, newspapers printed in the country, and coming to Sydney customers, would be subject to the postal charge. [Mr. INNES: No.] What did the second clause say? It said "In case any newspaper or newspapers shall be put into the General Post Office addressed to persons within the boundaries of the city of Sydney, or into any post-office at any time after the expiration of seven days from the date thereof, the same shall be charged with postage at the rate of one penny for each newspaper." [Mr. INNES: It says "into the General Post Office."] Now how did the country newspaper come into the possession of a customer in Sydney.

Mr. INNES: Let it be put into the Post Office.

Mr. DOCKER said that by this clause the newspaper must be posted in the General Post Office, whether it came to the customer from Bathurst or from Goulburn.

Mr. INNES: It means posted there.

Mr. DARLEY: Why not say so?

Mr. DOCKER declared that the clause said that the newspaper should be put into the General Post Office. The country newspaper must come down the country and be put into the General Post Office.

Mr. INNES: Certainly not.

Mr. DOCKER said that the post-office boundaries of the city having been extended to within seven miles from the General Post Office, there would be a vast amount of additional correspondence to be delivered within that district post free. His hon. friend had not paid much regard to the unfortunate letter-carriers. By this measure they would have to increase in a very considerable degree the staff, or provide some means of locomotion to enable the postmen to deliver the newspapers that would be posted. It was therefore in vain to say that there would be no loss to the revenue beyond the mere amount of the postage. He did not see that there would be any good object to be gained by this House debating the course which it took on a previous occasion. He knew it was stated that there was a large majority of hon. members in the other Chamber in favour of the bill, but in many cases their votes had not been given because they approved of the bill. Many of the members did not dare to show open opposition, and they passed the bill hoping that this House would throw it out. He thought they would be caught in their own trap, inasmuch as he believed they would allow it to pass.

Mr. J. CAMPBELL should not have risen upon this occasion but that he was anxious to explain his views, as he had not been there when the bill was thrown out last session. Several years ago, he had voted for doing away with the postage charge on newspapers, and he did so upon the grounds that, as so much money was spent in Sydney in improvements, for gardens, colleges and education, and in one way and another, it was only fair to give the people of the country this small boon. It was only a matter of £10,000. He would have voted for the bill the last time it was brought up, but that he was laid up with an attack of gout. There was a great deal of obloquy thrown upon the House for rejecting the bill at that time, and, which the House, in his opinion, was not deserving of, as there was then an indebtedness of £600,000. He thought, however, that with their altered circumstances they could well afford the remission of the charge, and they should join the other Chamber in carrying out the measure. Of course he had his opinion of the reasons why the Government of the day had brought forward this bill, and he would not say that they were quite clean. He dared say the Government knew what he meant when he said that.

Mr. INNES: I am sure I don't.

Mr. J. CAMPBELL had seen a great deal more of the world than the hon. gentleman. If he had been the Government of the day he should not have pressed this bill upon the House at the present time, because there was no doubt that the people of the interior were indifferent to the measure. He thought they did not value it much. He thought the object of the Government in sending the newspapers into the interior without charge, was to obtain political influence by their circulation. A paper favourable to the Government, circulating throughout the country, must have an influence and carry votes with it. He had no doubt that was the reason why the measure was pressed upon the country. Of course the Government of the day were quite right in using every measure that they could to maintain their power; but still they might have better disposed of their surplus revenue by taking the duty off salt and a great many other articles than in affording this boon to the people of the interior. However, he should vote for the bill for the reasons he had given, and also for the further reason that the country, by its representatives in the other House, had expressed itself in favour of the abolition of the charge.

Mr. DARLEY said he intended to pursue a course that he had never pursued since he had been a member of that House; that was, to decline to give a vote if this measure was pressed to a division. When the measure was before the House on a former occasion he opposed it; and his only reason for not opposing it now was this, that he thought that House had done all that it was bound to do. He viewed the measure as one of the worst that had ever been brought before them. It was proposed by the bill to give up a considerable revenue and to undertake a considerable liability without the country at large calling upon them to do so. There had been no demand in any part of the country that the Legislature should legislate upon this subject; on the contrary so far as one could judge in reading the country newspapers they were opposed to the change. It might prove a boon no doubt to the newspapers, and particularly to the large newspapers of Sydney. It would introduce these newspapers to the country districts, and of course diminish the circulation of the country newspapers. Therefore he thought it was quite clear that the country was not calling for this measure.

Mr. INNES: Perhaps the newspapers are not.

Mr. DARLEY: When this House threw out this bill before, there was no sign at any time that they had not done right in so doing. *There* was a great cry got up by certain persons in the other Chamber, and threats were held out against this House for the course they thought fit to pursue, and which they had a right to pursue; but there had been no petitions got up in favour of the bill. He confessed that he viewed with great suspicion the action of the Government in sending this bill up at so early a period of the session, after it had been thrown out last session, and it seemed to him that it would please certain persons if it were thrown out again. But he would not fall into that trap. At the same time he could not vote for the measure, which he thought would establish a bad precedent. He regarded this remission of the postage duty as a charge for services rendered. His hon. friend had likened it, and likened it fairly, to a non-charge for public education. But at the same time it was a very different thing. No doubt some newspapers in the colony might be the vehicles of public instruction; but taking the vast mass of the newspapers, they are anything but favourable to public instruction. He had seen certain newspapers which were a disgrace to the district in which they were published, and to the community by whom they were supported. He did not indeed think they had to go very far from the place where they stood to find such newspapers; and he feared that by remitting this charge they might foster a class of literature and newspapers that they would in their calmer moments be very sorry to see encouraged—papers which set class against class. There were papers published with the object of setting one class of religionists against another—papers which he never looked into but with pain. He feared that these papers would only increase in number if they passed this measure. He should decline to vote for the bill because he thought it fraught with so much danger to the colony.

The PRESIDENT should address a few words to the House upon the question, chiefly because he had not the fortune to be there when a similar bill was discussed during the last session of Parliament. He was then absent in another colony, a circumstance which he regretted very much, because he did not wish to shirk his particular share of the obloquy which was thrown upon this House by the course which it took upon that occasion. He felt that the treatment which this House received in the public press upon that occasion was not at all merited; and he hoped that he would always in any body with which he was connected, be willing to take his fair share of whatever odium might attach to that body for any proceeding in the propriety of which he might join. He had always been opposed to the relaxation of the fair charge for carrying newspapers through the country. He (Mr. Hay) was one of those who opposed the abolition of the Postage Duty when it was first struck off in Parliament. He was one of those who zealously opposed the passing of a repeal bill not so much on account of the loss to the community in a financial point of view; but because it was contrary to good principle, and was supported by no good arguments. His opinions remained the same on those points. The representative of the Government had placed the bill before the House in a fair way, abandoning all the claptrap arguments urged so violently on other occasions in regard to what was called "the tax upon newspapers." The hon. and learned member was far too candid to represent it in that light. To carry these newspapers for nothing however, was a bonus, and the question to be debated was, whether it was the wisest thing to give that bonus or not. It was contrary to the best opinion of the day to subsidise the Press or any other industry. To levy a duty on the Press, to place restrictions upon it, or to place it at any disadvantage, by imposing taxes on newspapers, or any of the materials which went to the composition of books or newspapers, was most unwise. The proper course was to leave them free as air to their own resources, and not to try, as was said, to promote the cause of education by giving a bonus to newspapers. If they did this, the State was bound to take some charge of the newspapers. They would not vote a large sum of money for education over which they had no control, or support schools in the appointment of whose teachers and conduct of the duties they had no influence. But was not that virtually the way in which it was now proposed to support education, by the free dissemination of a large class of publications over which the State had no control, and many of which would be undeserving of encouragement? This was not promoting education in any form. He had great respect for the Press of this colony; there was some reason to be proud of it, but the tendency of this measure was not to improve it. The tendency was to raise up a class of newspapers the object of which would be in no way to improve the character or enlarge the intelligence of the people. In Canada the State charged a fair rate for postage on newspapers, and this Government ought not to charge more than would repay the cost of carriage. The latest authorities he had been able to obtain with regard to the policy of the United States as to the carriage of newspapers, showed that it was almost the same as that adopted in Canada. In that intensely democratic Republic they did not go the length it was proposed in this bill to go; yet in two successive Parliaments the propriety of abolishing this charge had been asserted in the other branch of the Legislature. The Council had done its utmost to give time for the full consideration of the question, and he was not one of those who wished to arrogate to the Council the assertion of any power to which, by the theory of the Constitution, it was not absolutely entitled. He thought hon. members would do wisely in matters of this kind, which were chiefly financial in character, to be satisfied when they had given the representatives of the people a full opportunity to examine the grounds upon which they proposed to increase the burdens of the people. Those representatives had asserted in two successive Parliaments, by very large majorities, the propriety of abolishing this charge. In the last instance, he believed a considerable number of members opposed to the bill did not vote at all. Under these circumstances he did not think the Council should attempt to make up for the deficiencies in the performance of their duty by the members of the other branch of the Legislature, the House being prepared to give way on a question chiefly financial to the other branch he hoped it would do so without division, so as to maintain its character in this regard. This was the most conclusive way of showing why they now gave concurrence, having on three previous presentations refused the measure. He thought they would be placed in a false position if they divided, and said it would conduce to the dignity of the House to adopt the course he suggested. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. INNES in reply observed that some things had been said by hon. members which might not unfairly give rise to indignation in the mind of an honourable man. From at least three hon. members who addressed the House there had been imputations of the basest motives against the Government of which he had the honour to be a member—imputations of conduct of which he could not conceive anything more base. If a Government could in any underhand way in reference to institutions that worked well set to work to make those institutions work ill or to contribute to the overthrow of those institutions, he could not conceive anything more base. But the fact was that they had sent their bill up at the earliest possible moment, not with a hope that it would be rejected and the Council be thus brought again into collision with the other branch of the Legislature, but with a view to carry out what they considered the desire of the people. He indignantly repudiated any such imputation. If the Government had such an object they had been singularly unfortunate in the choice of an instrument. He did not take credit for being actuated by motives one whit more honourable than those of the other members of the Administration. It might have been easy for him to make a speech to provoke resentment and resistance to this bill, and thus play into the hands of those who sent him there as their representative. But he thought it would be admitted that with what intelligence and candour he possessed he had endeavoured to persuade the House to pass the bill. (Hear, hear.) He did not follow the bad example of attributing improper motives to others. The hon. member (Mr. Charles Campbell) spoke of the inconsistency of asking for the remission of a charge for the carriage of newspapers when they persisted in charging for the carriage of books. The difference between books and newspapers he (Mr. Innes) should have thought was apparent to even an unreflecting man. Books could not carry that peculiar kind of information which, above all others, was most valuable in a small community like this. They cannot pour in a flood of noontide sun upon our Government proceedings and our administration of justice. Things of vast importance to the interests and liberties of the people could not (thanks to the Press) be done in a corner. If the State took away this great instrument of light they would open the door very widely to the perpetration of deeds that might be fatal to the freedom of the people. If this remission would give an increase to the circulation of Sydney newspapers it could only be because they were superior to the others, and surely none having the interests of the general community at heart could object to those superior means of information being afforded. It had been said that there had been an attempt to court popularity in this matter. These very statements refuted themselves. If the Government courted popularity they could play into the hands of the country newspapers. If the country newspapers were arrayed against them, surely it was idle and paradoxical to say they were courting popularity. He differed from the view that the remission would tend to deteriorate the character of the newspaper Press. The greater the increase of the circulation of a paper the better it became. This followed from the ordinary operations of commerce. If the effect of removing that charge were, as he hoped it would be, to increase the circulation of newspapers throughout the country, he thought they might congratulate themselves upon the increase of everything valuable in the way of public information. Again he differed from the President in saying that this was a bonus to any class of individuals. It seemed to him that the effect of this bill would be to bring people in the country more nearly into the same position as that of persons who resided in the towns. Residents in the towns, even without newspapers, had an immense advantage over those who reside in the interior as regards the means of obtaining knowledge. It was very desirable in a country so sparsely populated as this to encourage the dissemination of knowledge in every possible way, and it could not be contended that newspapers—although there were some newspapers that were a disgrace to journalism, as there were some lawyers who were a disgrace to their profession, for there were black sheep in every flock—although this were so, it could not be contended that the diffusion of knowledge in this way would not be beneficial. It was not so much the young that would be thus directly benefited, but they would be benefited by the increased knowledge of their fathers and brothers. He thanked the House for the generous spirit in which the measure had been received, and expressed his sorrow that any hon. member should have attributed motives. But this conduct would not reflect any discredit upon those against whom those assertions were launched, but would rather recoil upon those who uttered them. He was glad that this bill was to be carried without division, and need do more than move that the bill be read a second time.

The question was then put by the PRESIDENT, and the second reading of the bill was carried without division.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the details of the bill.

The title and preamble were postponed.

Clause 1 was passed without discussion.

Mr. INNES moved an amendment in clause 2, to omit the words "General Post Office," and substitute the words "Any Post-office, pillar, or other place or receptacle within the boundaries of the city of Sydney appointed for the postage of newspapers or letters."

The amendment was carried, as was also certain other verbal amendments thereby rendered necessary. The clause as amended was passed.

The title and preamble having been carried, the chairman left the chair, reported progress, and the third reading of the bill was made an order of the day for Wednesday next.

ADJOURNMENT.

On the motion of Mr. INNES, the House adjourned at five minutes past 10 o'clock, until 4 o'clock on Wednesday next.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-six minutes past 4 o'clock.

THE EAST MAITLAND RESERVE.

Mr. SCHOLEY asked the Secretary for Lands,—"1. The names of the trustees of the East Maitland Reserve, and the date of their appointment? 2. The amount received, and amount expended, annually by the trustees in improvements to the reserve, since the time of the first appointment of trustees? 3. The names of any person or persons to whom the commonage, or any part of the same, has been rented, the purpose or purposes for which rented, and at what rate of rent in each and every instance? 4. The names of the present tenants, their rents, and the period for which any portion or portions of the reserve are let?"

Mr. FARNELL answered,—1. Alexander Dodds, Joseph Chambers, Enoch Cobcroft, James M'Loughlin, and Edward Sparke. The four former were appointed on the 9th March, 1861, and the last named gentleman on the 29th September, 1871, in lieu of Joseph O'Meagher, deceased. The other questions involve matters of detail, and I can perhaps best answer them by laying the details on the table without reciting the whole of the particulars from the year 1861 to the year 1873. The information required to answer the hon. member's questions I now lay upon the table.

SUPERANNUATION ACT REPEAL ACT.

Mr. BURNS asked the Colonial Secretary,—"Is it the intention of the Government to introduce, during the present session, a bill for such an amendment of the 'Superannuation Act Repeal Act' as will enable persons who were not in the Civil Service at the time of its passing, but who had contributed towards the Superannuation Fund, to obtain the return of their contributions?"

Mr. PARKES said the Government had no intention of introducing a bill to amend the Act in this particular. The persons alluded to under the superannuation system would have been entitled to no allowance, and it was scarcely reasonable that they should be entitled now it is abolished.

THE CLAIM OF MR. STEPHEN SCHOLEY.

Mr. CUNNEEN asked the Secretary for Lands,—"1. Have the Government considered the resolution, adopted by this House on the 16th September, having reference to the claim of Mr. Stephen Scholey? 2. If so, what decision, if any, has been arrived at respecting it? 3. If not, what action is intended to be taken upon the said resolution?"

Mr. FARNELL said the amount in question, as taxed by the Crown Solicitor, would be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for 1874.

ROADS TO THE PEEL RIVER.

Mr. BENNETT asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"When will tenders be invited for clearing and forming the following lines of road:—From Nundle to Hanging Rock; from Cockburn River, Tamworth, to Bowling Alley Point, and on to Nundle?"

Mr. SUTHERLAND said the survey of the road from Nundle to Hanging Rock was made and handed to an officer of the Roads Department, who is now in that locality to examine and report as to the best line. When his report is received tenders will be invited without delay. A sum of money would be appropriated for clearing and forming road from Cockburn River, Tamworth, to Bowling Alley Point, and on to Nundle, where the line was marked out by the Survey Department, in whose hands it is at present.

VOLUNTEER CORPS FOR GULGONG.

Mr. O'CONNOR asked the Colonial Secretary,—"Is it the intention of the Government to establish a Volunteer corps at Gulgong?"

Mr. PARKES said he was informed that no application for the establishment of such a corps had reached the Colonial Secretary's Office.

POST-OFFICE FOR GULGONG.

Mr. O'CONNOR asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"Is it the intention of the Government to place a sum of money on the Supplementary Estimates for the purpose of erecting a Post-office in the town of Gulgong?"

Mr. PARKES said it was the intention of the Government to make provision for this work.

REPAIRS, &c., TELEGRAPH OFFICE, MUDGEE.

Mr. O'CONNOR asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"Is it the intention of the Government to make such alterations and additions to the Telegraph Office, Mudgee, as to render it suitable also as a Post-office?"

Mr. PARKES said the matter was under consideration, and he thought the decision would be to convert the telegraph-office into a post-office and telegraph-office.

THE MUDGEE GAOL.

Mr. O'CONNOR asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"Is it the intention of the Government to build an outer wall to the Mudgee gaol, and to erect workshops in the present enclosure, so that that establishment may be made self-supporting?"

Mr. PARKES said that provision would be made in the Estimates for carrying out extensive alterations in the gaol at Mudgee.

DELIVERY OF THE MAIL AT GULGONG.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Colonial Secretary,—"1. Is he aware that great delay takes place at Gulgong in the delivery of the mail after its arrival? 2. If the Colonial Secretary is not aware of this, will be cause an inquiry to be made? and if matters are as stated, will he adopt measures to cure the evil."

Mr. PARKES said that no complaint had been made of any unnecessary delay, but he had directed that inquiries be made on the subject.

VACANT LAND AT DARLINGHURST.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Secretary for Lands,—"1. Will the Secretary for Lands inform the House when it is likely that the Darlinghurst piece of land will be finally dealt with? 2. Will the Secretary for Lands carry out his own wishes on the subject, which I believe are the wishes of a majority of the House, and proclaim the ground a public recreation ground?"

Mr. FARNELL said that his wishes on the subject were that the land should be dedicated to himself, and that he should have a residence on it. He should consider the matter, and as soon as possible dedicate it to that purpose, which he thought in the interests of the public was most desirable.

THE REV. DR. BAILEY.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Colonial Secretary,—"1. Last session, towards the end of it, Mr. Buchanan moved that all the papers in the case of Dr. Bailey's claim to be placed on the list of clergymen entitled to celebrate marriage be laid upon the table of this House. 2. As these papers have never been laid upon the table, he has now to ask the Colonial Secretary if he will lay upon the table of the House, as soon as possible, all papers in connection with the Bishop of the Free Church of England's claim to be placed on the list of clergymen entitled to celebrate marriage?"

Mr. PARKES said he found that the hon. member did not move a resolution at all on this subject last session. (Laughter.) He would lay the papers on the table in the course of a few days.

SOUTH SEA ISLAND KIDNAPPING.

Mr. MACLEAY, for Mr. Forster, asked the Colonial Secretary,—"With reference to prosecutions, by or through the Crown Law Officers of this colony, before the Admiralty Court, or any other court in this colony, for alleged or suspected kidnapping, or illegal seizure or detention of any native of Fiji, or of any island in the Pacific Ocean, or other person, or for complicity therewith, or with reference to defences by or through the said Crown Law Officers against actions brought before any such court for illegal seizure or detention of any vessel, or of any of her Majesty's subjects, by any vessel of war, or by any Imperial authority, for or in connection with any of the causes abovementioned, real or supposed—1. In what manner, and from what funds are the expenses of such prosecutions, or of defences to such actions, provided for or defrayed? 2. Have the expenses of any such prosecutions, or of defending any such actions, been provided for or defrayed from the Public Funds of this colony? 3. If so, in what cases, under what circumstances, and by what authority? 4 Has the colony been reimbursed, or is it intended or expected that the colony will be reimbursed in any case, and to what extent?"

Mr. PARKES said the expense of such suits have to be paid by the Home Government. The Crown-Solicitor has acted in some suits in the Vice Admiralty Court, the cost of which will be defrayed by the Imperial Government. The prosecutions for kidnapping and other crimes committed within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court upon the high seas have been defrayed by the Government of this colony in the usual manner. The colony will be reimbursed expenses.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT.

Mr. BURNS, for Mr. Stewart, asked the Colonial Secretary,—"Whether or not Government intends to propose any amendment of the Public Schools Act, with a view to discontinue State-aid to Certified Denominational Schools?"

Mr. PARKES said the Government had no intention, during the present session, to introduce any bill to amend the Public Schools Act. (Hear, hear.)

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. W. C. BROWNE asked the Colonial Secretary,—"Is any per-centage allowance given to postmasters on the amount of the Savings Bank transactions?"

Mr. PARKES said No; but the matter is under consideration with a view to a per-centage allowance being granted.

COURT-HOUSE AND LOCK-UP AT BINGERA.

Mr. RODD asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"1. Whether a petition has been received from the residents of Bingera, praying for the erection of a Court-house and lock-up at that place? 2. Has a communication been received from the Bench of Magistrates of Bingera, urging upon the Government the necessity of removing the business of the Bench from the public-house where it is now held to more suitable premises? 3. If so, what is the intention of the Government with reference to the same?"

Mr. PARKES said no petition appeared to have reached his office from the residents of Bingera for the erection of a Court and watchhouse at that place. 2. A communication had been received from the Police Magistrate stating that he was obliged to take business in a public-house for want of proper accommodation. 3. The sum of £400 will be included in Estimates for 1874 for the erection of a Court and watchhouse at Bingera.

RETURNS AND PAPERS.

Mr. PARKES laid on the table a return showing the amount paid to extra clerks in the Audit Office, out of the vote for extra clerical assistance and carrying out the provisions of the Audit Act of 1870 since the passing of that Act: the names of the clerks so employed, and the amount paid to each; and the authority under which the clerks were employed. Mr. PARKES also laid on the table copy of by-laws for the regulation of public vehicles in the police district of Sydney; and copies of dispatches between the Government of this colony and the Secretary of State for the Colonies in reference to postal matters.

It was ordered that the documents be printed.

PATENT LAWS AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. BURNS brought up a bill to amend the law in reference to patents, and it was read a first time, and an order was made for it to be printed.

OFFICE OF CORONER.

Mr. BUCHANAN moved,—"That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the propriety of bringing in a bill to abolish the office of Coroner, and to provide for the appointment of Public Prosecutors."

The motion was agreed to.

PETITION PRINTED.

Mr. BAKER moved,—"That the petition presented by him on 1st October, from certain free selectors at Tambleton Creek, near Young, respecting 'dummy selections,' be printed."

The motion was agreed to.

CAMPBELLTOWN RESERVOIR.

Mr. PARKES moved for and obtained, leave to bring in a bill to provide for the better protection of the water reservoir at Campbelltown.

CRIMINAL LAW CONSOLIDATION AND AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion of Mr. BUTLER the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the Criminal Law Consolidation and Amendment Bill.

Clause 73. "Whosoever shall steal any cattle shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of ten years."

Mr. GARRETT moved that the blank be filled up by the words seven years. It was argued last night that the penalty was not too high, that the Judges were not likely to inflict too high a punishment. But the Judges of our Courts did often inflict too heavy a penalty. Taking everything into consideration he maintained that a penalty of ten years' imprisonment was entirely too high. It was proposed to punish persons for the crime, whether the cattle stolen were branded or unbranded. We had in nearly all our legislation respecting stock drawn a difference between branded and unbranded cattle. The difference was made in some of the provisions of the Impounding Act; and there was also a difference in the punishment for trespass if committed upon closed

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on unenclosed land. And he considered that we ought to make a difference in this bill with regard to the same matters.

Mr. BUTLER said that this matter had been fully discussed on the previous night, when it seemed to have been the full understanding of the committee that there were flagrant cases of cattle stealing, in which the penalty of ten years was not too great a penalty. As to the difference that had been suggested in the case of enclosed and unenclosed lands, why should the person who had not the protection of an enclosure, be subjected to the loss of having hundreds of his cattle stolen, any more than the person whose property was enclosed.

Sir JAMES MARTIN said he was not quite sure that this clause would carry out the intention of the Legislature. The clause said that the offender should be imprisoned for a term of ten years, and did not provide for any limitation of the sentence. In succeeding clauses the phraseology was for a term not exceeding one year or two years, as the case might be.

Mr. BUTLER said that where there was no maximum penalty expressed in a clause, the plan of the bill had been to reduce the penalty by the clauses 394 and 395, which provided that in the discretion of the Judge a term of life servitude might be reduced to a term of not less than seven years; instead of servitude for fourteen years, a term of not less than five years; instead of servitude for ten years, a term not less than four years; and instead of seven or five years, a term of not less than three years; and the term of penal servitude might be altered to a term of imprisonment. The alteration his hon. friend proposed would alter the whole scheme of the measure. He assured hon. members that the sentence was much less than under the existing law.

Sir JAMES MARTIN said the minimum sentence was greater.

Mr. GARRETT said that when once this bill became law the minimum sentence for cattle stealing would be four years.

Mr. BUTLER said that when they came to the clause providing for the minimum penalties, the periods could be reduced if it were considered desirable.

The clause was then put and passed.

Clause 73, "Whosoever shall wilfully kill any animal with intent to steal the carcase, skin, or any part of the animal so killed, shall be liable to the same punishment as if he had been convicted of stealing such animal."

Mr. S. C. BROWN said that the interpretation clause included no such term as "animal." Thought the word cattle ought to be substituted for animal in this clause. It was desirable to make the bill as perfect as possible.

Mr. BUTLER said the hon. member's objection would be met by inserting the word "such" before animal.

Mr. S. C. BROWN would adhere to the word cattle as the more preferable mode of alteration.

Sir JAMES MARTIN did not see why the clause was submitted in this shape, or why it had been altered from the existing law which defined the kind of cattle.

Mr. BUTLER assented to the substitution of the word cattle.

Mr. T. ROBERTSON said that if one animal only was stolen, the word cattle would not be applicable.

Mr. BUTLER pointed out that the hon. member's objection was met by the Acts Shortening Act.

Sir JAMES MARTIN said the wording of the clause would otherwise require alteration if the word "cattle" were substituted for "animal."

Mr. BUTLER admitted that this was the case, and said he would alter it.

The word cattle in three instances in the clause having been substituted for the word "animal," the clause as amended was agreed to.

Clause 74—"On trial for killing or stealing cattle, not necessary to prove sex and age of animal," was verbally amended and agreed to.

Clause 75—"Injuring deer in any enclosed ground to entail imprisonment for two years."

Mr. JACOB objected to this clause. It was introducing into this colony the obnoxious game laws of England. The clause was unnecessary, as clause 166 would meet the case.

Mr. BUTLER considered the hon. member to be labouring under a very great misapprehension, as there was nothing here that was in any way like the game laws of England. It was merely inserted for the protection of deer which, which being the private property of some person, was kept in that person's private enclosure. Under the clause alluded to by the hon. member, an offender could not be reached.

Mr. S. C. BROWN said that clause 166 was for the protection of birds and beasts ordinarily kept in confinement, and deer at large in a park would not come under that designation.

Mr. JACOB: Then clause 239 would meet the case since that dealt with the killing or maiming of animals not being cattle.

Mr. BUTLER: Even supposing it could in some way be brought under that clause, what objection could there be to make this a clear and unmistakable offence?

Mr. GARRETT: It would be objectionable because the more they could simplify the bill, and reduce the number of clauses, the better.

Mr. S. C. BROWN: Clause 239 only applied to the maiming and wounding of animals not being cattle, so that any vagabond might come in on the enclosed land, hunt the deer, and there would be no law to reach him.

Mr. JACOB: He might be reached by an action of trespass.

Captain ONSLOW thought these objections were nothing more than an appeal to the bigotry, ignorance, and prejudice of hon. members who had heard something of the game laws in England, and thought them something dreadful. But hon. members were perhaps not aware that there really was a game law in this colony, for the protection of certain indigenous birds and animals, and a very wise law it was. If persons were to be allowed to introduce these animals into the colony then the animals ought to be protected.

Mr. GARRETT: The sooner we get rid of these animals the better, if the result of our having them was to introduce the obnoxious game laws amongst us. No good would or could follow the introduction of these laws into the colony.

Captain ONSLOW would recommend that their introduction should be prohibited.

Mr. GARRETT: It would be no great loss to the colony if they were, especially if their introduction was to bring in exceptional laws amongst us.

Mr. MACINTOSH considered deer to be very desirable animals to introduce into the colony, as they could find feed in places where cattle could not. If they were introduced they ought to be protected.

Mr. JACOBS regarded the clause as unnecessary.

Mr. T. ROBERTSON: This clause was necessary, because by a legal fiction deer were considered to be wild animals, and any person possessing them would, without this clause, be subject to have any vagabond come in and shoot them without having any remedy.

Mr. FITZPATRICK had a strong reluctance to pass this clause, as it was a very objectionable one. If, however, there were any legal necessity for it, then he objected that the punishment under it was too heavy, for the offence was one that certainly did not partake of the character of larceny.

Mr. BUTLER could not understand how a man importing an animal of this kind should not have it protected. As to bringing an action of trespass, that would not protect the animals, and the individual destroying them might not possibly be worth a threepenny bit.

Mr. TERRY would vote for the clause if the punishment were made lighter, but not otherwise, as if imported deer were to be protected, then imported cattle ought also to be the same.

Sir JAMES MARTIN objected to the clause because the wording of the English Act was not followed. There the words were "in any inclosure where they were usually kept." Under this clause, however, if deer got out of the inclosure of their owner into that of any other person, that person would not be in a position to destroy or interfere with them. Whilst he admitted that deer should be protected in their own enclosure, they certainly ought not to be so when they got into the inclosure of another person. He proposed to insert after the word "land" the words "if the owner of such deer."

The amendment was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. TERRY, the blank was filled up by the insertion of the word "one;" and the clause, as amended, was agreed to.

Clause 76, "Killing, &c., hares or rabbits in the night time."

Mr. MACINTOSH thought that the clause should be struck out, for rabbits had only proved a nuisance to the colony and those who introduced them. They ought not to be protected.

Captain ONSLOW said that one person in the colony had a warren, and derived a large portion of his income from the sale of rabbits. His property ought to be protected.

Mr. FITZPATRICK did not see why killing rabbits in the night time should be regarded as a crime, and be punishable with twelve months' imprisonment, while killing rabbits in the day time was not regarded as a crime.

Sir JAMES MARTIN thought that protection ought to be extended to persons who owned rabbits, one of whom sent his rabbits to the market for sale every week.

The clause was negatived.

Clause 77, "Stealing or possession of dogs."

Mr. JACOBS urged that dogs ought to be classed with other domestic animals in clause 66.

The clause was agreed to on division.

The following clauses were agreed to:—78, "Taking money to restore dogs, penalty not exceeding one year;" 79, "Bonds, bills, &c., or documents relating to real property—simple larceny;" 80, "Wills or codicils—penal servitude for seven years;" 81, "Other remedies not to be affected;" 82, "Stealing records or other documents—penal servitude, seven years;" 83, "Metal, glass, wood, &c., fixed to house or land—simple larceny;" 84, "Trees in pleasure grounds, &c.—simple larceny;" 85, "Trees, &c., of the value of 1s., third offence—simple larceny;" 86, "Deadwood, third offence—simple larceny;" 87, "Fruit or vegetable production, in garden, &c., second offence—simple larceny;" 88, "Ore of metal, coal, &c.—simple larceny;" 89, "Miners removing ore with intent to defraud—three years;" 90, "Penalty for concealing royalty—misdemeanour;" 91, "Punishment of fraud on partners—simple larceny;" 92, "Robbery or stealing from the person—penal servitude ten years;" 93, "Same with striking or wounding—penal servitude for life;" 94, "Robbery with arms or in company or stopping a mail—penal servitude for life;" 95, "Robbery with arms and in company, and wounding—penal servitude for life;" 96, "Demanding money, &c., with intent to steal—penal servitude seven years;" 97, "Letter demanding money, &c., with menaces—penal servitude ten years;" 98, "Threatening letters—penal servitude fourteen years;" 99, "Accusing or threatening to accuse—penal servitude for ten years;" 100, "Inducing a person by violence, or threats to execute deeds, &c.—penal servitude fourteen years."

Clause 101, "Infamous crime."

Mr. BUTLER explained that the clause defined what the infamous crime an accused was charged with.

The clause was agreed to—Clauses 102, "Evidence of menaces;" 103, "Breaking or entering a church or chapel, &c.—fourteen years;" 104, "Burglary, fourteen years;" and 105, "Burglary by breaking out," were passed without amendment.

Clause 106, "Burglary with wounding—death."

Mr. BUTLER called attention to the clause because he thought the question involved in it a very debatable one.

Mr. S. C. BROWN thought the only crime for which the punishment of death should be inflicted was murder. He suggested the omission of the words "suffer death," with a view to the insertion of some other punishment.

Captain ONSLOW thought the clause ought to remain as it stood.

Mr. HOSKINS said that, although he had a very strong repugnance to the infliction of capital punishment, yet he thought that when a man entered a dwelling with intent to murder he should be liable to such punishment. (Hear, hear.) He committed a burglary, and also attempted to murder a person who resisted his entrance; and he thought, under such circumstances, if a jury could conscientiously convict an accused of such a crime, he ought to expiate it with his life.

Mr. ALLEN agreed with the last speaker; but if the word "death" remained in, the clause should be amended by omitting the words "grievous bodily harm." He did not think that the simple infliction of grievous bodily harm should be punished by death.

Captain ONSLOW pointed out that a person might be almost killed and maimed for life.

Mr. ALLEN moved the omission of the words "or shall inflict any grievous bodily harm on any person."

Mr. S. C. BROWN hoped the words would be omitted. If a man entered a dwelling and carried away property, he was liable to a certain term of imprisonment; but, supposing the occupant of the house defended his property, and the burglar, in escaping, wounded him, he would suffer death. He thought, in such a case, the penalty would be too severe.

Sir JAMES MARTIN thought the words ought to remain as they were. Offences of this character were as serious as any offence could possibly be. (Hear, hear.) A man got up in the night and found a burglar in his house, and, before he knew what was going on, he was seriously wounded; perhaps, his arms broken with a crowbar or some other weapon. He should support the clause as it stood.

The amendment was negatived, on division, by 24 to 6.

The clause was agreed to.

The following clauses were passed without discussion:—107, "Entering a dwelling-house in the night—seven years;" 108, "What building deemed part of a dwelling-house;" 109, "Breaking into building within the curtilage—ten years;" 110, "Breaking into any house, &c., and committing felony—ten years;" 111, "Housebreaking, &c., with intent to commit felony—seven years;" 112, "Being found in the night, with intent to commit felony—five years;" and 113, "The like after a previous conviction—seven years."

Clause 114, "Stealing in a dwelling-house to value of £5—ten years."

Mr. MACINTOSH thought the maximum penalty was rather high. He moved the substitution of the figure 7 for 10.

The amendment was agreed to, and the clause as amended passed.

Clause 115, "The like with menaces—fourteen years," was passed.

Clause 116, "Stealing goods in process of manufacture—seven years, and not less than three years."

Captain ONSLOW thought the penalty awarded in the clause was too high, especially when they looked at the two following clauses. There was no doubt that people who were entrusted with property, and also the receivers should be liable to greater punishment.

Mr. BUTLER pointed out that the offence was a very serious one, for a person who stole an article in the process of manufacture might injure the whole manufacture.

The clause was amended by substituting five years for seven and the omission of the words, "not less than three years," and agreed to.

Clause 117, "Pawning or embezzling any materials to be manufactured, four years," was agreed to.

Clause 118, "Receiving purloined materials or tools, four years."

Captain ONSLOW thought the penalty was very small, for if there were no receivers there would be no thieves. He thought that seven years should be the penalty.

Mr. BUTLER thought such a penalty would be a very unusual one.

The clause was agreed to.

The following clauses were agreed to:—119, "Stealing from ships, docks, wharfs, &c., seven years;" 120, "Stealing from ship in distress or wrecked, 14 years;" 121, "Larceny by clerks or servants, ten years;" and 122, "Embezzlement by clerks or servants, ten years."

Clause 123, "Embezzlement, general deficiency in accounts."

Sir JAMES MARTIN: What is the peculiarity in this?

Mr. BUTLER said that frequently, in dealing with cases of embezzlement large sums were found to have been embezzled, but it was almost impossible to find out any particular sum, and under these circumstances the state of the accounts might be examined to ascertain if money had been embezzled. It was desirable that the matter should be dealt with in that way.

Mr. S. C. BROWN said, as he understood it, it came to this,—that, if a deficiency was found against a person on examination, he should be liable to prosecution. That was a very loose way of making a law.

Mr. BUTLER said that, of course, the accused could not be convicted unless it was proved that the money came into his hands.

Mr. S. C. BROWN: Surely, if the accounts were given in evidence against a man, it would be easy to prove by whom the money was received; but if they indicted a man on a general examination of accounts, it would be very difficult to prove.

Sir JAMES MARTIN had great doubt about the propriety of the clause under which they would give power to juries to convict a prisoner where there was no proof that he received money, the property of his employers. They might be satisfied on the general aspect of the case without that proof which they ought to have. However the law might be made, however ably it might be administered, and however intelligently evidence might be given, criminals would always from time to time escape. Do what they would, such would always be the case, and it seemed to him unwise that because some person who had embezzled had escaped, powers should be given to jurors which they did not possess before, and that they should go beyond the law as laid down in England. Under all the circumstances it would be much better that the clause should be left out.

Mr. BUTLER could assure the hon. and learned member that this clause had been adopted only after a long and close consideration by the members of the Law Commission, all of them gentlemen who had had long experience in criminal law. Under the present state of the law, it was really exceedingly embarrassing to come in many cases at the real state of the case in such a way as to procure a conviction. As in the case of a defaulting bank clerk it was exceedingly difficult to fix upon some particular sum of money and then to trace it to the defaulter's hands. It might be some particular sum of £10 that was charged, and yet, when it came to a trial, by his manipulation of the books the defaulter might be in a position to say that he had paid that particular £10. And yet this very man might be known to be a defaulter to the extent of £500. This was certainly not a desirable state of things. But whether it were a balance, or whether it were a particular sum of money, the offence must be either a larceny or an embezzlement, and the Judge would be sure to direct the jury that before any verdict could be come to, it must, under any circumstances, be shown to have come into the hands of the accused.

Sir J. MARTIN still insisted that the clause was a dangerous one, as it was a principle of English law that a man should be proved to be guilty by evidence, before a jury should be at liberty to find him guilty. No discretionary power was given to the jury what should or should not be proof. That was laid down especially by law, and there was no departing from it. By this they provided a safeguard against the ignorance of jurors or the corruption of magistrates, and a magistrate never failed to point out what proof was required before a conviction could be secured. The jury were then told what proof of the offence was required by law, and if that proof were not forthcoming, they were bound to acquit the prisoner. This clause, however, made the jury the arbiters of what was evidence sufficient to convict, and in that was so objectionable and dangerous that it ought not to be passed.

Mr. BUTLER thought that the fact of the clause having been proposed and received by the Law Commission ought not to militate against it, for it might be a good clause notwithstanding; and in spite of the known experience of the hon. and learned member, there were gentlemen on that commission who had equal experience even with the hon. and learned member. There was really no novelty in the clause except this, that the result of the whole account, whatever that might be, was to be taken instead of the present state of things, where the inquiry was directed only to specific items. In fact it allowed that any specific sum might be taken if there were proof of a general deficiency on the whole account. This difference in the law would he contended be all in favour of a fair and just investigation of the case, and would be more in favour of the accused than of the prosecutor, since it allowed the books of the accused to be used not only against him, as they were now, but also for him, which was not permitted by the present law, since the accused could not put in his books to prove the correctness of his account. Then there was an objection to leaving it to the jury to say whether the accused embezzled or stole the money; but that was really done now, for to make an embezzlement it must be proved that the accused received the money, and that he fraudulently appropriated it. This must be done under the present clause with this difference only—that a general deficiency was sufficient proof. He was willing to leave out the words "the jury shall be satisfied," because in any case to secure a conviction the proof must be to the satisfaction of the jury.

Mr. BURNS intended to vote against the whole clause, because no man should be found guilty of any charge until the offence had been proved against him. He was in favour of keeping the law as it now stood, and making it imperative to prove the specific sums of money the accused was said to have embezzled.

Mr. S. C. BROWN said that no jury would ever convict a person charged with embezzlement who should allege that he had accounted for the money in the books of his employer, unless the prosecutor produced the books at the trial, and thus refuted the allegations of the prisoner. A man charged with embezzlement could now demand to be informed of the particulars of the offence; but according to this clause a person might be convicted without showing the larceny or embezzlement of any specific sum of money. He hoped that no man would ever be convicted on a mere balance of accounts, as was here proposed, for he knew that figures could be twisted in almost any way according as they were treated by a skilful accountant.

Mr. BUTLER moved the omission of the words "the jury shall be satisfied," towards the end of the clause.

The motion was agreed to.

The question that the clause as amended stand part of the bill was negatived on division.

Clause 124, "Definition of clerk or servant," was verbally amended.

Clause 125, "Larceny by persons in the Queen's service."

Mr. HOSKINS thought that the public were under great obligations to the framers of this clause. For a number of years Civil servants who were influentially connected had been guilty of peculation, of embezzling public moneys, and they had commonly escaped the punishment which ought to have been meted out to their crimes. The hon. member went on to refer to the frauds in the Railway Department, and also to the case of a gentleman recently appointed to the Lands Department, who, he said, had previously been found to have placed public money to his private account in the bank. That gentleman, although every opportunity was given to him by the then Premier (Sir Charles Cowper) to clear himself, failed to do so, and he was removed from the public service; but nevertheless, within the last few weeks that man had been appointed to the public service, very much to the discredit of those who appointed him. (Hear, hear.) How could discipline be enforced when people of this kind were reappointed to the public service. From what he knew of the hon. Minister for Lands he felt persuaded that the gentleman he referred to was not appointed to the department of which he was formerly a member with the consent of the hon. gentleman. If he was, he was very much mistaken in the character of the hon. Minister for Lands. He was astonished that the matter had not been referred to before in the House; but the clause under discussion gave him an opportunity of referring to it; and when he found that such an act had been perpetrated, then he despaired of any one who was not a thick-and-thin supporter of the Government carrying any motion against them. Such a case as this had never been heard of here since we had had responsible government. Sir Charles Cowper was accused of doing many things which he could not defend, but he never yet heard of his appointing a gentleman to the Civil Service of the colony who was previously proved to be unworthy of trust when in a responsible office. He could not conceive how the Minister for Lands if he discovered that a land agent was short in his accounts, could direct that a prosecution should be instituted against him after the example he had had of some of the Civil servants of this colony. He heartily approved of the clause, but it ought to compel the Government to take action in delinquencies of the kind he had referred to, no matter how influential the friends of the person might be. He hoped hon. members would take notice of this matter and invite discussion in the House.

Captain ONSLOW was not sorry the matter had been referred to although it was not a fitting time to refer to it. He only hoped that at some future time a specific motion would be tabled on the subject for it was a matter deserving of very grave consideration. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GARRETT said it was useless to pass the clause so long as the House condoned the conduct of the Ministry by passing over cases of this kind. He knew of a case where offences had been laid bare to a Minister who had taken no action to put the law in force, but had simply dismissed persons one day and reappointed them the next. [Mr. HOSKINS: Hear, hear.] They actually condoned these crimes over and over again, and their conduct was condoned by this House. It became now a mere matter of course. In one case a man levanted from the city, stopped away for a few months, and then returned, and was given one of the best offices in the public service.

Mr. BUTLER: Who levanted from the colony, and was reappointed?

Mr. GARRETT: Mr. Stephen Freeman.

Mr. FARNELL: He never embezzled public moneys.

Mr. GARRETT said that he might refer to the very case spoken of by the hon. member for Tumut, to Dougan's case, and one or two other cases in the Public Works Department.

Captain ONSLOW: One or two!

Mr. GARRETT: Parties were allowed to resign for appropriating from the public funds and were reappointed. In these cases, if the law was to apply to them, the parties who ought to be punished were those who were placed in a position over them, and who allowed the offences to be passed over and condoned and in fact almost rewarded the offenders. There were parties in the public service who had been removed from the public service on account of embezzling funds, and who were now in high positions. What was the use of passing laws of this sort if we allow cases of this kind to be condoned, as we knew they had been? The persons who condoned these offences ought to be made responsible by enactment, and that was the only way we could make the clause efficacious. He should be inclined to support any addition to the clause that would make the Government of the country, or any responsible Minister or heads of department, liable to be brought to the bar of justice for condoning such offences.

Mr. PARKES said he thought the Ministry had just ground for complaining of vague charges of this kind being made at a time like this—(hear, hear,)—without notice, without definiteness, and without the possibility of ascertaining the facts. Now in order to show how rancorous and reckless, and how utterly without justification they were, he would just advert to the only name the hon. gentleman had been pleased to mention. The hon. gentleman who had just sat down had the temerity to name Mr. Henry Freeman.

Mr. GARRETT: I did not mention his name at all.

Mr. PARKES: Not mention his name!

Mr. GARRETT: I did not.

Mr. PARKES: What was the name?

Mr. GARRETT: Stephen Freeman.

Mr. PARKES: This person was not employed in the public service, but happened to be the brother of a gentleman who bore a high character, and who was in every way qualified for his office. There were a number of other charges arising out of the Public Works Department. "They were not brought forward in any specific manner," said the hon. gentleman, because there would be a majority to vote them down. Well, he (Mr. Parkes) did not believe there was a majority of that House who would vote down as wrong what was right, or who would vote as right what was wrong. He believed the House was actuated by a sense of duty, notwithstanding that a majority still supported the Ministry. What would hon. members think when they were told that every one of these cases arose under another Administration. (Cheers.) How then could the charge apply to the present Government? There was not one case for which they were responsible. Then one case had been adverted to, not by name, of a gentleman whose name he would mention—Mr. Abram Moriarty. Now if a motion was made specifically so that the case could be dealt with, he believed that appointment could be well defended; and he was quite sure his hon. friend, the Minister for Lands, did not want to shelter himself at the expense of any of his colleagues. [Mr. FARNELL: Hear, hear.] He was quite sure he would say that he fully concurred in the appointment solely in view of the public interest, because Mr. Moriarty was the best and ablest man he could get to fill the situation after seeking to fill it with an abler person.

Captain ONSLOW: What a state the colony must be in.

Mr. PARKES: How could we manufacture ability? All men in the community were not as able as the hon. and gallant gentleman. We had a great difficulty in filling that appointment, and he was appointed because, in our judgment at least, he was the ablest and most experienced person we could get to fill the office, and for no other reason whatever. It was not on account of any influence and certainly not on account of any relation with the present Ministry, because he had not the remotest connection in any way, and when the Government first went into office they did not feel disposed to appoint him, although he applied. They did not appoint him then, but waited some considerable time to see whether they could fill it with an abler man, and he was appointed at last. There was a testimonial bearing high testimony to Mr. Moriarty's character from a gentleman who at one time presided over the Lands Department—the Hon. John Bowie Wilson.

Mr. HOSKINS: Was he recommended by the Minister in charge of the department?

Mr. PARKES: He was recommended by the late Minister.

Mr. HOSKINS: But the present Ministry appointed him.

Mr. PARKES: Yes; but he was appointed on the distinct recommendation of the late Minister for Lands. Amongst other persons who testified to his high character was the Auditor-General of the colony, after an investigation of his papers (cheers), who spoke in most unqualified terms. There was also the Chief Justice of the colony. The question then arose whether this gentleman, a man of considerable ability, whose character remained without a stain so far as he had ever heard, with the exception of one irregularity by which the country never suffered to the extent of a penny, but for which he was severely punished, was to be deprived of the means of employment for ever afterwards. The best way to treat the question would be to table a motion, and if there was anything wrong it could be exposed, and whether there was a majority against the motion or not the merits of the case would be made obvious to the House and the public. Let this motion be made in fairness to the Government and to this gentleman, who had no voice in the House. What was the use of making these charges when they were utterly unexpected, and when the only persons who might suffer were persons who were absent, and who perhaps had suffered too much already. As far as he knew (and he thought he knew pretty well what was going on), he did not fear any investigation into the appointments made by the Ministry. They might have made mistakes, and probably had, but they had endeavoured at all times to make the best appointments, and had nothing whatever to do with most of the cases which had been so unseasonably dragged into the discussion.

Mr. S. C. BROWN said that although it might be inconvenient to discuss matters of that kind at such a time, still attention was called to them by the clause which it was now proposed to pass. It might be that hon. gentlemen might not consider themselves in a position to take the opinion of the House in condemnation of the Government, and yet might feel themselves at liberty to refer to these cases. He thought a grave mistake had been made in appointing Mr. Moriarty, because he found, on looking over the papers, that the charge against him was in Sir Charles Cowper's hand, and that he wrote:—"In submitting the accompanying reports and correspondence, I am led to the painful conviction that grave suspicion attaches to Mr. Moriarty of appropriating public moneys for his private uses; such conduct being not only highly improper in itself, but also in total disregard of the instructions directing the payment of all moneys received by him in his official capacity into the Treasury." Then they found the following Cabinet minute:—"The Council, having deliberated on the subject are of opinion that the matters set forth in the minute-paper referred to affect in a very serious degree the character of Mr. Moriarty, and demand inquiry. They, therefore, advise that he be suspended from the performance of his public functions, and called upon to show cause why he should not be removed from the public service." Inquiry is made, and on that inquiry the Executive pass the following minute:—The Council having deliberated upon the subject, are with much regret forced to the conviction that Mr. Moriarty, who has been allowed every opportunity for explanation, has failed satisfactorily to disprove the charges preferred against him; and they therefore, for the reasons set forth in the Cabinet minute referred to, advise that he be removed from the public service." Now he said, with every respect for the Government of whom he had been a consistent supporter, that with such a minute as that remaining unrevoked, it was a grave mistake on the part of the Government to take that public officer back into the public service—(cheers); that if at a future investigation it had been found on the certificate of the Auditor-General that the charge was a mistake, then it was only due to Mr. Moriarty that it should be placed in the hands of hon. members in order that they might see that the Government had not made a mistake. Unless the certificate went to show that the charge was untrue, the fact remained that the Government had now in their service, and in a responsible position, a person against whom it was found that he was dismissed from the public service for misappropriating public moneys. If that be so, the Government had made a great mistake, and it was a farce to pass this clause. He found, according to these minutes, that Mr. Moriarty had appropriated public moneys to his private use. [Mr. HOSKINS: Hear, hear.] That were proved against him, and for that he was dismissed. If it was not true, he, for one, would be happy to hear it.

Mr. BUTLER: Is this the occasion?

Mr. BROWN: It is not the occasion, but the discussion having come up he felt bound to express his opinion, and every hon. member would be wanting in self-respect who would shrink from expressing his opinion on the subject. It was a dangerous thing to take an officer back into the public service until the charge against him was satisfactorily answered, and until it was satisfactorily answered no member of the House or the public ought to be satisfied. However inconvenient the occasion might be, the Government ought to be somewhat obliged to those who had brought the matter under the notice of the House in order that it might be stated whether the charge had been disproved; and now that the matter had been brought up, he should like to hear either from the Hon. Colonial Secretary or Minister for Lands the simple statement that this charge made against Mr. Moriarty had been found upon further investigation not to be correct, and that it was in consequence of that he was reinstated. If they could not do that, he thought a grave mistake had been committed—one which was seriously to be regretted, and which would be the most damaging thing to the Government since they came into power.

Mr. PARKES had not seen the papers for some months, but he knew that the documents alluded to were before the Executive, and that it had been on account of that very minute that the Council had refused to entertain Mr. Moriarty's application. What Mr. Moriarty had done was this:—There had been an irregular practice in the Lands Department of allowing officers to receive money, and to pay them over afterwards. This is no doubt an improper thing; but Mr. Moriarty received a sum of money, placed it to his own credit in the bank, but when asked for it immediately paid it over.

Mr. S. C. BROWN: The hon. member was misinformed—the money was not paid, for the matter was inquired into by the Inspector of Public Accounts.

Mr. PARKES: Whether immediately or not, the money was at all events paid; and his impression was that it was paid immediately Mr. Moriarty was called upon. [Several hon. members: No! No!] As he had always understood it was that Mr. Cowper, who was then Colonial Secretary, called upon Mr. Moriarty not to pay the money, but to show that he had always had, that sum of money to his credit, and this Mr. Moriarty did not do. Whether he was in error as to when the money was paid was immaterial, for there was the fact that it was paid, and the country had lost nothing. The weak point in Mr. Moriarty's case was that he had failed to show that he always had the money. He thought the case really was that Mr. Moriarty had refused to show this upon some idea that he had that the Government ought not to have asked him to do so.

Mr. S. C. BROWN: Had the Government found that the charge had been satisfactorily disproved since?

Mr. PARKES: No. Mr. Moriarty had never shown that he had always had this money in his possession. What he was asked to do was to show that he had always had the money in his possession; and that he had not done.

Captain ONSLOW: It was said that Mr. Moriarty had been re-appointed because there was no other person in the public service so well acquainted with the duties of the office; and this assertion opened up another matter, and that was the state of the public departments. What must be the state of the public service when the Government were unable fill up such an office as this from its ranks? The Government were hardly in a position to complain of these matters being brought forward without notice, since, when they were introduced on notice the Government paid no attention to them, as had been shown in his own case, where the Government refuse to even so much as answer the charges he brought against them. Their own assertion would show a disgraceful state of the public departments, such as he, for one, was not inclined to believe in.

Mr. BURNS reminded the Government that this matter of Mr. Moriarty's appointment was alluded to in the debate on the address, and that the Government had allowed it to pass over without the slightest explanation. He recollected when this gentleman's case was before the House, and the impression on his mind was, that the case against that gentleman was so strong that Mr. Cowper, with every desire to keep him in office, was unable to do so. As to the Lands office, he regarded it as the worst officered department under the Government.

Mr. FARNELL explained that Mr. Moriarty had not been reinstated, but had been appointed to a subordinate position; and he believed that gentleman to be an honest and most efficient officer. Another thing was, that those very persons who had been appointed to inquire into his conduct were they who had been strenuous in recommending him for Government employment. This, however, was not a matter to be entered upon when they were discussing the criminal law of the colony; and if hon. members really wished to bring the matter forward, let notice be given, and the Government would be prepared to explain fully the grounds on which they had acted.

Mr. BAKER thought that for the sake of the Government themselves, some explanation of this matter was absolutely required.

Mr. OAKES did not consider this a proper time to enter into the case, and complained that he and others were unfairly treated by being alluded to as a pliant majority. Let a good case be made out against this Government, and he would vote against them in spite of everything.

Mr. GARRETT alluded to the case of a defaulting station master named Parkes, who had been allowed to resign, and who had since been reinstated in office.

Mr. PARKES was quite aware that this case was brought forward because that officer's name happened to be the same as his own. He was indeed his nephew, and the only connection of his in the public service. He had done all in his power to dissuade this person from entering the service; and since he had entered it, he (Mr. Parkes) had not spoken to him, chiefly on account of his having taken this office. Before any charge could be brought against him it would have to be shown that he had solicited office for his connexion, or had given him employment. It was rather painful to speak of these things; but, in consequence of this gentleman having entered the public service he had hardly spoken to him, and should scarcely know several members of his family if he met them. Mr. Parkes had not benefitted in the public service in any way by reason of his connection with him. No one could justly accuse him of having sought to advance the interests of any member of his family by appointing them to situations in the Civil service. He had made it a rule that no member of his family should accept of public employment; and, at this moment, he had a son grown to manhood who was engaged in the mining in the northern districts.

Captain ONSLOW said that this was no doubt a painful case. He alluded to these matters when he asked for an inquiry into the railway department, and when he brought them forward he was accused of malevolence, although he never saw the rascals. It was a matter of vital importance to the public that officers of the Civil service should be honest; and he should not hesitate to press the matter on the notice of the Government whenever an opportunity offered. He did not blame the present Government more than all Governments, but they did not act properly in refusing to allow inquiry into the state of the railway department.

Mr. GARRETT had been charged with not being definite, and therefore he alluded to the first case on the list to clear himself of the charge of vagueness and cowardice.

Mr. MACINTOSH complained that the inquiry of the hon. member (Captain Onslow) into the Civil Service dealt with small petty matters, and that the hon. gentleman's speeches and conduct during the last two sessions had been characterised by such a want of moderation and fairness as almost to compel hon. members to support the Government against the random and indefinite charges brought forward. Hon. members were not prepared for this discussion. The clause might have the effect of preventing criminals from escaping, as it was said they had hitherto done.

Mr. FORSTER should not have said anything but for the extraordinary way in which the Government had taken it upon themselves to defend the cases brought forward. It was no doubt unfortunate that these cases had been brought forward, unfortunate in view of the public interests, and for the gentlemen whose names had been introduced. He should be glad if it should turn out that Mr. Moriarty had been rightly reappointed, and that the public service had been benefited by his appointment. But the Colonial Secretary evidently shewed an entire ignorance of the case which he rose to explain, and it was an extraordinary thing that in the whole colony no person could be found to fill this office but a gentleman whose previous conduct had rendered it questionable whether he was the right person to be appointed. The case of Thomas Parkes was another instance of improper reappointment charged against the Government.

Mr. PARKES: But not against us. He was reappointed long before we came into office. We had nothing whatever to do with it.

Mr. FORSTER: The hon. member might have stated these facts, if facts they were, without the long story which he had told us about his own purity in refraining from advancing the interests of his relations.

Mr. GARRETT found from the Blue Book that Thomas Parkes was appointed station-master at Sutton Forest on the 15th October, 1872, and that the present Government came into office in May, 1872.

Mr. PARKES: He was in the service long before that. He did not know anything about his removal from one place to another; but he supposed that if he were in the service he was entitled to be dealt with on his merits, and in the same way as all other persons in the service. He was reminded by his honourable colleague (Mr. Sutherland) that Thomas Parkes never left the public service.

The clause was agreed to.

Clause 126, "What Acts within preceding section," and clause 127, "Property may be laid in the Queen," were agreed to.

Clause 128 was submitted as follows:—

"Whosoever being a member of any co-partnership or being one of two or more joint owners shall steal or embezzle any property of or belonging to such co-partnership or joint owners shall be liable to be convicted of and punished for the offence as if he was not a member of the co-partnership or one of such joint owners. And the word co-partnership shall for the purposes of this section include all corporations and societies whatsoever."

Sir JAMES MARTIN said that this was a clause of great importance. If we gave our sanction to this clause we should be taking the settlement of partnership disputes out of the hands of the Civil Courts and handing them over to the criminal tribunals. As the law now stood, what both partners could do each could do; and if they differed as to the disposal of the property, one could institute proceedings against the other and obtain an injunction. According to this clause, however, one partner could take a warrant out against his co-partner for stealing or embezzling the partnership property, and there would be a race between the two as to which should get to the magistrate first to file a criminal information against the other. In the case of friendly societies or trade corporations it was quite right that persons appropriating money to their own use should be punished, but to apply a law of this kind to cases of ordinary partnerships seemed to him in the highest degree absurd. He moved the insertion in the twenty-first line after the word "member," of the words "of any friendly society or any incorporated copartnership or."

Mr. BUTLER explained that the clause was intended to meet cases of copartnery in which while there was a joint interest a partner might appropriate the funds to his own use. The law was passed in England deliberately to deal with this class of offences.

Mr. R. B. SMITH supported the amendment.

Mr. FORSTER said the clause would apply only to criminal appropriation by a joint owner, and the hon. and learned member for East Macquarie proposed to limit the operation of the clause to public companies under a statute. But if one company were to be placed in this position, then all companies should be so placed. And if companies were so placed, there was no reason why the action should be limited to companies and not extended to ordinary partnerships. The matter could be made to depend solely upon criminal appropriation, and no other, and this question would be a very fair one for the jury to inquire into.

Mr. WEBB: As the law at present stood, a man who brought nothing into a firm could rob his partner and the creditors, and no one could interfere. This was manifestly wrong, and he thought it a great improvement in the law that under such circumstances a defaulting partner should be made answerable to the criminal law. He could hardly see what objection there could be to the clause, because no jury would convict a man who could show that the money he took was money he was entitled to under the deed of partnership. Instead of copartnery matters being settled in the Criminal Court, as the hon. member for Hastings seemed to think, he was inclined to fancy that adopting such a clause as this would put a stop to many of the disputes which now occurred, for the fear of a criminal prosecution would keep parties within those bounds which in the present state of the law they were inclined to exceed. He trusted that the clause in its present shape would be carried. There were very many cases of great hardship, such as those of five or six persons joining in a mining speculation, in which, if the mining manager ran away with the funds, the others would have no redress.

Sir J. MARTIN: Suppose that a person took only the money that was coming to him, if a criminal prosecution were commenced against him his mouth would be shut, and he would have no means of telling his story, and putting his view before the Court.

Mr. MACINTOSH believed that some such clause as this was required in the advanced state of the colony, as there were actually mining properties now in abeyance for the want of some such clause as this. All law was to some extent a compromise of right and this was so only in a very small degree, and in a direction that had long been called for.

On the motion of Mr. BUTLER, the House resumed, progress was reported, and leave was given to sit again on Wednesday next.

On the motion of Mr. PARKES, the House adjourned at ten minutes to 11 till 4 o'clock of the following day.

LAW.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Court Judge SIMPSON.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Frederick Charles Daveney was charged with having obtained the sum of £1 by means of false pretences from Philip D. Lorimer. The evidence given by the prosecutor was to the effect that, on the 17th of last month, prisoner came to his shop, in George-street, and said that he owed 16s. which he wished to pay. Prosecutor said that prisoner was not indebted to him, and refused to take the money. Prisoner subsequently tendered him a cheque for £1 which he asked him to cash, and requested that it should not be presented at the bank that day, as he would pay it over the counter. Prosecutor cashed the cheque, and on the same day presented it at the Bank of Australasia, but there were no funds. Application was made at the bank on the 19th, but the same answer was given. Evidence was also given that prisoner never had an account at the Bank of Australasia.

Verdict: Guilty.

Remanded for sentence.

ILLEGALLY PAWNING.

Kate M'Crae was charged with having on the 25th July unlawfully and knowingly pawned one quilt and seven sheets, the property of Edward Conway, without his consent, and with intent to deprive Edward Conway of the use of the said property. There were ten other counts against prisoner for similar offences.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Gannon.

Verdict: Not guilty.

The prisoner was discharged.

THURSDAY.

Mr. F. E. Rogers prosecuted for the Crown.

CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH.

Charlotte Willis was charged with having, on the 2nd of September instant, concealed the birth of her male child, secretly disposing of the body.

Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

Mr. Windeyer addressed the Court in mitigation of sentence.

FORGING AND UTTERING.

George Brown was indicted for having, on the 17th of August last, forged a cheque for the payment of £3, with intent to defraud. There was a second count for uttering.

Mr. Buchanan (instructed by Mr. M'Kinlay) defended the prisoner, who had once been a distinguished officer in the army, having lost his right arm in action. The case was proved for the Crown by Mr. Grice (the landlord of Grice's Hotel, at Randwick), constable Sprowle, a clerk in the Commercial Bank, and Mr. Phillips—a clerk in the Royal Hotel.

Verdict: Guilty of uttering.

Sentence: Two years' imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol.

LARCENY.

Anne Peacock was charged with having stolen a muslin dress and two gold rings, the property of one Frederick Wyatt.

This charge was supported for the Crown by the evidence of Mrs. Wyatt, and senior constable Pirie, but the evidence not proving to be conclusive against the prisoner, the woman was acquitted and discharged.

STEALING.

Mary Chadwick was charged with having, at Sydney, on the 20th April last, stolen from one Catherine Bracken, a ring and brooch, the property of the said Catherine Bracken. There was a second count for receiving. The evidence was that the stolen property was found in the possession of the prisoner, who gave a lame account of the way that it came into her possession; saying that she "got it for a young man," and had pawned it. The case was proved for the Crown by senior sergeant Larkins, Miss C. Bracken, and others.

Verdict: Guilty.

There were previous convictions against this prisoner, who ascribed all her troubles to drink.

Sentence: Twelve months' imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol with hard labour.

SENTENCES.

Frederick Charles Daveney, convicted of obtaining money under false pretences, was sentenced to imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol for three months.

John Kelly and Francis M'Guire, who pleaded guilty on the 1st instant to a charge of stealing a sheet, four tablecloths, and other articles, were brought up for sentence. Sentenced each to twelve months' imprisonment.

ILLEGALLY PAWNING.

Thomas Riley was charged with having, on the 29th July last, at Sydney, illegally pawned a watch, the property of one Frederick King.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. Carroll.

The facts of this case were simple enough. The prosecutor (a seafaring man) went with a young woman of the town to the prisoner's house, and there, not having money, he left his watch as a sort of pledge. According to his account, he left the watch with the landlord till he should return the next day and pay what should be demanded of him. According to the unfortunate girl, he gave the watch to her, and authorised her to give the prisoner directions to send it to pawn. After the pawning of the watch, prisoner went away to Goulburn, and made no arrangement for restitution.

Verdict: Guilty.

Sentence: Three months' imprisonment in Darlinghurst Gaol.

The Judge made no order about the watch, which was left in the hands of the police.

There being no other cases ready for trial, the Court rose at 3 o'clock.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

IN THE MATTER OF H. N. MONTAGU.

His Honor mentioned that he had received a letter from the wife of this insolvent, who had been summoned to appear as a witness. This was not a proper course to pursue, though perhaps there might be some excuse from the lady being unacquainted with the mode in which Court business was transacted. He could only hand the letter down to be placed amongst the proceedings.

TIDSWELL, WILSON, AND CO. V. FERGUSON.

A rule nisi calling on defendant to show cause why his estate should not be sequestrated.

Mr. Brown, instructed by Mr. M'Kinley, appeared for the petitioners, and moved that the rule be made absolute. There was an affidavit from James Bryce that there had been service of notice on the 16th September, by fixing the same on the defendant's last known place of abode at Solferino.

His Honor thought there ought to be a specific averment that this place was the last known place of abode of defendant. By the wording of the affidavit this fact was inferential only, and consequently insufficient. He would allow the matter to stand over to the 16th instant, in order that a satisfactory affidavit should be filed.

MURPHY V. KENNEDY.

A rule nisi calling on defendant to show cause why his estate should not be placed under sequestration.

Mr. Want, instructed by Mr. Cape, appeared for the petitioning creditor. The order had been made on the 18th September, there was an affidavit of personal service on defendant, and no objections had been filed. The act of insolvency was failing to point out property to satisfy a judgment.

His Honor ordered the rule to be made absolute, the schedule and statement to be filed within eleven days.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION.

In the estate of Lewis Israel. On the motion of Mr Mackenzie, the first plan of distribution herein, showing a dividend of 5s. 5d. in the £, was confirmed.

DIRECTIONS.

In the estate of S. L. Ralston. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee, moved the ratification of creditors' direction herein—1st, that the official assignee should take measure to ascertain what was insolvent's interest in the estate of her late husband; and 2nd, that insolvent be allowed he furniture and wearing apparel.

Mr. De Lissa appeared for the petitioning creditor, and Mr. Hillyer for the insolvent.

His Honor ordered no objections being made, that the first direction should be ratified.

Mr. De Lissa opposed the ratification of the second direction, in so far as the furniture was concerned—first, because the insolvent was not in the position of a destitute person, since she was in receipt of £250 a year; and though that amount might be received for the benefit of her family, yet the debts also had been contracted for their benefit; second, that the liabilities had not been contracted through inevitable misfortune; third, that there were no assets in the estate to meet liabilities amounting to £700, there not being even sufficient to meet the costs of the compulsory sequestration; fourth, that the allowance of the furniture had been made on the direction of two friendly creditors, who had acted in regard to the furniture as trustees of insolvent, and who would probably be paid in full at some future time. He might add that he believed that the furniture was worth very much more than the £40 entered on the schedule as being over and above the security of the bill of sale.

Mr. Hillyer said that the appraiser of the official assignee had valued the furniture altogether at £42. But whatever the value there was nothing in this case to take it out of the general rule that the majority of the creditors should have power to give such directions as they might think fit. By forcing insolvent into the Court the petitioning creditor had deprived himself of any chance he might have had of getting his money, and insolvent was certainly not to be made answerable for it.

His Honor said in the first instance as regarded the application of Mrs. Hammond for the restoration of a valuable dress supplied by her to insolvent, that he found on inquiry that the dress was supplied six months before the insolvency instead of immediately preceding it, and that the bill had amounted to £22, out of which £14 had been paid. Under those circumstances he could not do anything that would interfere with the general body of creditors. With regard to the objection on behalf of the petitioning creditor, he considered he was bound to give effect to the whole bearing of the Act in respect to ratification. Looking at the wording of the clauses dealing with this point, he thought that as there was a clear majority of 4 to 1 in value, and of 3 to 1 in number, of the creditors in favour of the direction, that he must order it to be ratified.

In the estate of James Cameron: On the motion of Mr. Humphery, the direction of the creditors herein, that insolvent should be allowed his household furniture, was ratified.

In the estate of John Walker: On the motion of Mr. Humphery, the direction given to realize the estate was ratified.

ESTATES IN ARREAR.

The Registrar having reported estates in arrear,

His Honor appointed this day week to hear the official assignees thereon.

IN THE ESTATE OF JOHN BURTON.

A special meeting for examination of witnesses. Mr. Manning, who appeared for a witness, said he had been requested by the other side to ask for a postponement of the case in consequence of the absence of a witness.

His Honor postponed the case to Monday next.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN R. BINGLE.

An application for a certificate of conformity, adjourned from the 2nd September last. Mr. Oliver appeared for the insolvent; Mr. Johnson in support of objections.

Mr. Oliver said that an affidavit had been filed, setting out that insolvent had been unable to comply with his Honor's order that certain accounts should be furnished, owing to the illness of his clerk, who alone understood the books.

Mr. Johnson said he should offer no objection.

His Honor ordered that the accounts should be filed on or before the 31st instant, the hearing to stand over to Tuesday, 2nd December, and insolvent to attend thereat.

SURRENDER.

Henry Freeman, of King-street, Sydney, restaurant keeper, on petition and affidavit. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, October 3, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: James Richard Hatcher, third meeting; Henry Lionel Alexander, third meeting; Emery Wilcox, third meeting; Francis William M'Anally, first and only meeting; Lewis Baldock, first and only meeting; Albert Manser Coleman, first and only meeting; Edward Ireland, second meeting; Thomas Hamilton Clarke, adjourned single from the 26th of September.

Friday, October 3, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: William Fitzpatrick Smith, second meeting, at Dubbo.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Thompson, Penfold, Wynne, Smithers, Lester, and Aaron.

Nine persons were fined in sums varying from 1s. to 10s., for drunkenness; and one was fined 20s., for using obscene language.

James Smith was charged by sergeant Goldrick with having stolen from Robert Gordon a suit of clothes, the property of the New South Wales Government. Prisoner, in answer to the charge, told him (Goldrick) that the soldier gave him the clothes. Robert Gordon, a gunner in the Artillery Force, deposed that on Thursday he was out drinking, and on Friday morning found himself in Kent-street, divested of his uniform, but vested in rags; has no recollection of having seen the prisoner. Henry M'Kinnon, of Sussex-street, dealer, deposed that prisoner and another man brought to him the clothes produced, and offered them for sale; witness purchased them for 3s.; it did not transpire when the sale took place, nor how the clothes were brought before the Bench; prisoner said, "I am guilty of selling the clothes, at the request of the soldier, and gave him the money." Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

Charles M'Ewen was charged with having feloniously uttered a forged cheque, and was defended by Mr. Carroll, Mr. Driver conducting the prosecution. Another man, not yet in custody, is charged in prosecutor's information *as particeps criminis*. Patrick Carey, late of Warrnambool, Victoria, publican, and about five weeks a resident in Sydney, deposed that in the afternoon of the 22nd September he met with a man named Robert Haswell, called "White-headed Bob," and took him to Austin's public-house in Parramatta-street for a drink; saw prisoner there, and invited him to drink with them; Haswell asked witness to play cards, but witness declined, and Haswell and prisoner played; after a time prisoner asked witness to play a game at "poker," and witness assented, provided that a fair and square game were played; while playing the second hand prisoner asked him to cash him a cheque for £20; he said it was his own cheque, and on Haswell's assurance that it was a safe cheque, prisoner being a storekeeper at Gulgong, witness gave him two £10-notes for it; the cheque is produced, and is signed John Leach, which prisoner said was his signature; afterwards sent the cheque to the Bank, but it was returned unpaid. Charles H. Barton, ledger-keeper in the Commercial Banking Company, deposed that no one named John Leach had an account there. Prisoner was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Ann Murray was summarily convicted of having stolen a tablecloth, valued at 15s., the property of Andrew Brown, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Robertson Davis was found guilty of having assaulted Sophia Davis, his wife, who complained that he came home drunk at 4 o'clock in the morning without a hat, and because she would not go to the public-house, where he had been fighting, for his hat, he pulled her out of bed and beat her on her head and body; he never beats her when he is sober, but invariably does when he is intoxicated; on this occasion he was drunk three days in succession. To pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned one month.

Denis Gallagher, having put James Riley in fear by threatening that he would split his head open, was ordered to enter into a recognisance, with one surety in £10, to keep the peace three months.

Three prisoners were discharged, and four were remanded.

On the summons paper were eleven cases, of which one was dismissed and six were postponed. In Goldrick v. M'Kinnon (the dealer who gave evidence in the charge of larceny against James Smith), the defendant was charged with and pleaded guilty to having in violation of 24 Victoria, No. 19, knowingly purchased certain clothing, which had been delivered to a private in the Artillery force of New South Wales, and was ordered to pay a penalty of 40s. On the prosecution of inspector Oram, Edward Bailey was fined 10s., and William Hargraves 40s., for driving without a license. In Spear v. M'Nair, for assault, the defendant was fined 20s.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Palmer and Evans.

Five drunkards were brought up and punished in the usual way.

Hermann Behrmann, charged with desertion from the ship Kingsbridge, was discharged.

Richard Moran was charged with assaulting his wife, Ann Anastatia Moran, on the 23rd September last. Prosecutor stated that on the night in question defendant came home in a state of intoxication, and struck her in the face, causing a black eye. She stated that she gave him no provocation. Defendant denied the charge *in toto*, and stated that he, not prosecutrix, was the injured party. The Bench fined defendant in the sum of 20s., with 6s. 10d. costs of Court.

Edward Walford was charged with throwing stones at — Moore, and was fined 2s. 6d., with 5s. 10d. costs of Court, or to be imprisoned till the rising of the Court.

Nicholas O'Brien pleaded guilty to a charge of assaulting Mary Ann Spallathene, and was fined 60s., with 5s. 10d. costs of Court, or to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

John Deery was charged by Joseph Golsten with unlawfully detaining a pair of boots, of the value of 18s. An order was made for the delivery of the goods forthwith.

Starich v. Dean—claim for wages, £36 18s. The Bench made an order for payment of £30, with 4s. 10d. costs of Court, and four guineas professional costs to Mr. R. M. Forster.

WOLLONGONG TURF CLUB RACES.

[BY OUR REPORTER.]

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1.

PATRON—Mr. W. W. Jenkins, J.P. President—Mr. J. W. Wilshire, J.P. Judge—Mr. James M'Gill. Treasurer—Mr. F. A. Thompson, J.P. Stewards—Messrs. J. W. Wilshire, J.P., W. J. R. Jenkins, F. A. Thompson, J.P., James M'Gill, H. H. Osborne, R. T. Jenkins, F. O'Donnell, and E. H. Weston. Starter—Mr. William Ahern.

The weather on the opening day of the meeting was all that could have been desired, and the attendance was very numerous. The good folks of the town and the surrounding district mustered in great force, and the fair sex was well represented in the saddle. There was a great many visitors from Sydney, and there could not have been less than 2000 persons upon the ground. The course was in good order. The following is an account of the running:—

The Maiden Plate of 2 sovereigns each, for starters only, with 40 sovereigns added; for all maiden horses (including winners of two-year-old stakes by carrying a penalty for winning—once, 3 lbs.; twice or more, 5 lbs., in addition to any penalties incurred after entrance) at the time of entrance. Penalties for winning thereafter—once, 5 lbs.; twice or more, 7 lbs.; second horse 6 sovereigns from prize; 1¼ mile.

Mr. T. Ivory's br c Stirling, by Yattendon—Sultana, 3 years, 7 st 10 lbs, including 10 lb penalty (M. Bryant) ... 1
Allright's br c Excelsior, by Yattendon—Petrel, 3 years, 7 st 7 lbs, including a 7 lbs penalty (J. Kean) 2

Betting: 5 to 2 on Stirling.

The pair were sent away on terms, and came up the straight together at a good pace. When rounding the turn after passing the stand, Stirling went to the front, and led round the Tom Thumb turn by a length. At the back of the course Excelsior was in difficulties, and the favourite, going well within himself, was never asked to race, and won in a canter by three lengths. Time, 3 minutes 49 2-10 seconds.

The Wollongong Handicap of 60 sovereigns, with a sweep of 2 sovereigns each added; second horse to receive 8 sovereigns from prize; 2 miles.

Mr. Hetherington's ch m Crazy Jane, by Avondale, aged, 7 st 13 lbs (Ingles) ... 1
Tate's ch c Self-Reliance, by Cossack, 3 years, 5 st 10 lbs (Mr. Langlan) ... 2
Ivory's ch g Kelso, by Prector, aged, 8 st (M. Bryant) ... 3
E. H. Weston's gr h Greyskin, 5 years, 9 st 9 lbs (T. Howell)
Allright's br g Sparrowhawk, aged, 8 st 8 lbs (J. Kean)
Hillas's gr c Sweetbriar, 4 years, 8 st 1 lb (C. Green)

Betting: 2 to 1 v. Greyskin, 3 to 1 each v. Sparrowhawk and Kelso, 4 to 1 v. Crazy Jane.

After one break away, the starter lowered his flag to a tolerably good start, Sweetbriar and Crazy Jane being the first to show, with the others in a cluster, and Sparrowhawk last. Sparrowhawk soon ran through his horses and conducted Self-Reliance round the Wollongong turn by a length, the pair being succeeded by Sweetbriar and Greyskin, who were nearly on terms. Sparrowhawk led into the straight, attended by Self-Reliance, but the latter headed him at the distance, and was first by the stand, leading Sparrowhawk by half a length, Kelso and Crazy Jane, nearly on terms, a length away next, and Greyskin, on the extreme outside, last. The light weight drew a little further away at the turn, and led along the lagoon side of the course, Kelso a length off second, and leading Greyskin a couple of lengths. The two leaders got further away from their field when coming round the Wollongong turn, but the colt ran very wide at the last corner, and taking Kelso out with him, Greyskin and Crazy Jane got within a length of them when fairly in the straight. Greyskin shifted at one call, and Crazy Jane, coming with her usual gameness, ran up to the leaders, and at the distance, the three were on terms, Crazy Jane lasting the longest, won a great but indifferently ridden race by a length. Self-Reliance beat Kelso half a length for second, and Greyskin was fourth, three-quarters of a length from Kelso. Sparrowhawk was fifth, four lengths away, and Sweetbriar, who was pulled off when beaten, walked in. Time, 3 minutes 49 6-10 seconds.

The Selling Stakes of 10 sovereigns; heats, once round the winner to be sold for £20; if to be sold for £15 allowed 7 lbs.; if for £10, allowed 14 lbs.

Mr. M'Donald's b g Charley Smith, aged, £10, 8 st 2 lbs (Fitcroft) ... 1
R. Gilmore's b f Eva, 3 years, £15, 6 st 4 lbs (M'Laughlan) 2
Weston's br g Tommy Dodd, aged, £15, 8 st 9lbs (Bryant) 3
Waterworth's b g Wonder, aged, £10, 8 st 2 lbs (J. Sherringham)

Tommy Dodd was a great favourite, at even money. Eva won the first heat by a short length, after a good set to with the favourite. The filly did not try for the second heat, and Charley Smith won easily from Tommy Dodd. In the final heat Charley Smith cut out the running from the jump, and getting Eva in trouble at the back of the course, won by nearly a hundred yards. The winner was put up by auction, and bought in for £14 10s.

The Flying Handicap of 1 sovereign each, with 20 sovereigns added; 1 mile.

Mr. Ivory's ch f Marchioness filly, by Kingston—Marchioness, 4 years, 7 st 4 lbs (Huey) ... 1
Cornwell's b g Silverberg (late Shamrock), 5 years, 7 st 3 lbs (Stain) ... 2
Makin's br m Lady Clare, 5 years, 7 st 2 lbs (Cleary) ... 3
A. F. Wilshire's ch c Debonair, 4 years, 7 st (Grimshaw)
Tate's blk f Evangelina, 3 years, 7 st (Hurley).

Betting: Even on the Marchioness filly; 3 to 1, bar one.

One good chance was lost, and then the flag was lowered to a rather indifferent start. The colours of Lady Clare and Debonair showed most prominently for the first hundred yards, but when they had got fairly upon their legs Huey took the Marchioness filly up on the inside, and led Evangelina half a length along the far side of the course, Silverberg lying next, two lengths away. Mr. Ivory's filly increased the advantage to the home turn, but soon after entering the straight running, Evangelina and Silverberg drew up, and for a few strides the trio were locked together, but the Sir Hercules blood in the daughter of Kingston served her at the finish, and shaking off her opponents a dozen lengths from home, she won cleverly by three lengths. Lady Clare was third, ten lengths away, and the other two were beaten off. Time, 1 minute 46½ seconds.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY.

At the races to-day the attendance was moderate. The following races were run:—

The Tom Thumb Handicap of 40 sovereigns; 1½ mile; second horse 6 sovereigns from prize.

Mr. Ivory's ch f Marchioness filly, 4 years 1
Cornwell's b m Gamos, 4 years 2
E. H. Weston's gr h Greyskin, 5 years 3

A good race; won by a length. Time, 2 minutes 17 seconds.

The South Coast Produce Stakes of 30 sovereigns; for three-year-olds; 1½ mile; second horse 6 sovereigns.

Mr. Wood's b f Lavinia 1
Price's ch f Young Leamington 2
Laughlan's ch f Mignionette 3

This race was won cleverly after a fine struggle. Time, 2 minutes 28 seconds.

The Borough Handicap of 20 sovereigns; once round the course.

Mr. Cornwell's b g Silberberg, 5 years 1
Ivory's ch g Kelso, aged 2
Weston's b g Comet, 5 years 3

Won comfortably. Time, 2 minutes 13 seconds.

THE VALUE OF THE SOVEREIGN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In your issue of Saturday last there appeared a letter from William Wolfen on "The value of the sovereign." Some writers declare positively that a sovereign does not now represent its former value, and I think they must be right. One way of finding the value of a sovereign is to ascertain how long a sovereign will keep a man in plain food and clothing. Mr. Wolfen says that most staples are no higher now than they were before the discoveries of gold. In so far as this country is concerned Mr. Wolfen is in error here. Before the discovery of gold the wages of a labouring man was 5s. per week, flour 8s. per cental, tea 30s. per half-chest, sugar 3½d. per lb., rice 3½d. per lb., beef 0½d. per lb., colonial boots 7s. per pair, made to order; clothing about one-half present prices. Man's first object in the world is surely to see how he can obtain the common necessaries of life. I cannot see what necessity there is for introducing luxuries, jewellery, or costly equipages into this matter of finding the value of a sovereign. Perhaps the above plain common-sense way of finding it is as near the truth as more elaborate productions, for after all a sovereign is only worth what you can buy with it.

Yours faithfully,

VERITAS.

HATS, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.—Chas. Moore and Co. request us to call the attention of warehousemen, dealers in fancy goods, perfumers, and others to their unreserved sale of a large variety of the above, at their sale rooms, 167, Pitt-street, this day, at half-past 11 o'clock.—ADV.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—October 2.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 682 tons, Captain Shuttleworth, from Auckland 25th ultimo.—Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Miss Preston, Messrs. W. Muir, James Preston, John Preston, and 20 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

New England (s.), 180 tons, Captain Muir, from Grafton 1st instant. Passengers—Mrs. Kingsmill, Mrs. Quayly, Messrs. Conolly, Dr. Eden, Eaton, Anneke, Napthali, and 10 in the steerage. C. and N. E. Co., agents.

Bengal, American ship, 998 tons, Captain Blanchard, from Boston, via Melbourne 27th ultimo. Passengers—Mrs. and Master Blanchard, Mr. Hodges. Long and Co., agents.

Ceres, schooner, 91 tons, Captain Kendall, from Tasmania 25th ultimo. C. B. Bond, agent.

Abergeldie, ship, 1200 tons, Captain Robertson, from the Lizard 7th July. Passengers—Mrs. Robertson and 2 children. J. Fraser and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—October 2.

Wentworth (s.), for Melbourne.
Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne.
Silver Eagle, for Shanghai.
John Knox, for Lyttelton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—October 3.

Pennine, for Petropaulovski; Kembla (s.), for Brisbane, &c.; Mary Campbell, for Broad Sound; Corrido, for Hobart Town; Eastern Light, for Newcastle.

CLEARANCES.—October 2.

Mary Campbell, schooner, 144 tons, Captain Blaxell, for Cleveland Bay and Broad Sound.

Corrido, barque, 270 tons, Captain Lamont, for Hobart Town.

Eastern Light, ship, 1245 tons, Captain Parry, for Newcastle.

Wentworth (s.), 650 tons, Captain Brown, for Melbourne, Adelaide, and King George's Sound. Passengers—Miss Tyson, Mrs. Steavenson, Miss Murphy, Miss Barley, Mrs. Fogerty, Miss Collins, Mrs. Shannon, Messrs. J. Steavenson, Collins, Falkiner, G. Thorne, J. Williams, T. Tyson, E. Robinson, Captain Jenkins, and 29 in the steerage.

Dandenong (s.), 575 tons, Captain Lapthorne, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Neale, Mrs. Bruton, Miss Atkinson, Mrs. L. W. Lamb, Mrs. Peters, Miss Donohan, Messrs. Duff, T. H. Simpson, Master Bruton, F. H. B. Croft, H. Kavanagh, D. Seddon, W. Burnage, S. Baird, J. Cameron, H. I. Peters, J. Laycock, W. A. Hutchinson, J. T. Lewis, L. W. Lamb, Coates, and 21 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—October 2.

Ann, Ripple, from Brisbane Water, with 49 logs hardwood, 16 stocks, 3 tons wood; Commerce, from Richmond River, with 44,000 feet pine, 22 hides, 12 bags maize; Woniora (s.), from Bulli, with 249 tons coal; Peri, Dart, for Newcastle, with 216 tons coal, 12 tons coke; Maitland (s.), from the Hunter River, with 230 bales hay, 60 bales wool, 140 bags grain, 4 hogsheads colonial wine, 30 sheep, 30 pigs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—October 2.

Advance, for Bermagui; Root-hog-or-die, for Botany; Ripple, Sisters, Ann, for Brisbane Water; Woniora (s.), for Bulli.

IMPORTS.—October 2.

Wonga Wonga (s.), from Auckland: 60 doors, 133 bales flax, 1 case boots, 232 pieces timber, 1 case plants, 30 sacks oysters, 68 bags tow, 7 bales sacks, and sundry packages.

Ceres, from Tasmania: 111 tons potatoes, 236 bags wheat.

Bengal, from Boston, via Melbourne: 1 package, Williams; 55 barrels apples, 200 barrels resin, Long and Co.; 100 casks plaster, 501 packages oil, 1171 packages, Order.

Abergeldie, from London: 101 hogsheads, G. Thornton; 30 cases, Bradley, Newton, and Lamb; 1 case, E. Lidberg; 1 box, J. Marks; 3 cases, W. H. Paling; 1 case, School of Arts; 1 case, Miss Halford; 53 packages, Stuart and Bateman; 1 package, Beber; 2 packages, J. G. Franckland; 1 package, Hider and Abigail; 2 packages, Flavelle, Brothers, and Roberts; 50 packages, Gilfillan and Co.; 4 packages, J. Starkey; 2 packages, R. Binnie; 1 package, E. Bailey and Son; 11 packages, J. Whitworth; 3 packages, W. Howes; 5811 packages, J. Fraser and Co.; 1 package, Knibb; 14 packages, Owen and Beckett; 978 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 package, R. Blackett; 3 packages, R. F. Mosley; 56 packages, W. Foy; 4 packages, H. Paskins; 27 trunks, Berens and Seligmann; 1 package, F. Kirby; 1 package, J. Ferguson; 31 packages, Penfold; 1 case, E. C. Pritchard; 6 packages, W. H. Simpson; 28 rolls, 29 packages, Brown and Co.; 63 packages, J. B. Tickle; 195 packages, Saddington and Sons; 71 packages, Cohen, Brothers, and Co.; 3 packages, J. Dale; 4 packages, H. C. Brookes; 15 packages, E. P. Capper and Son; 202 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 33 packages, R. Gray; 4 packages, L. and E. Hordern; 1 case, J. F. Hollie; 8 packages, W. Smith; 6 packages, Turner and Wood; 2 packages, J. B. Howell; 1 package, H. Rourke and Son; 118 packages, W. and S. Gardiner; 21 packages, Dickson and Son; 10 barrels, Jacobs, Brothers; 205 packages, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 1686 barrels, 382 bundles, W. S. Friend and Co.; 5 cases, C. D. Monk; 205 packages, Watson, Brothers; 1 package, A. Hordern and Son; 10 packages, C. J. Byrnes and Co.; 193 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 39 packages, Callaghan and Son; 74 packages, D. H. Davis; 16 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 600 cases, Walford and Sparke; 7 packages, W. H. Paling; 35 packages, W. Tucker; 71 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 3 packages, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 215 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 8 packages, M. J. Murphy; 15 packages, C. Moore and Co.; 16 packages, Nelson, Brothers; 35 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 23 packages, Hamburger, Brothers; 23 bales, 105 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 3 packages, B. Braun; 4 packages, Levy and Mandelson; 2 packages, Dalton, Brothers; 20 packages, Young and Lark; 3 packages, Davis and Alexander; 21 packages, Alcock, Brothers; 690 packages, Barker and Co.; 2 packages, L. Moss; 13 packages, Tess, Davenport, and Barnett; 14 packages, E. Davis; 57 packages, Myers and Solomon; 60 packages, W. Perry and Co.; 24 packages, Keep and Parsons; 1 package, E. Knox; 54 packages, Young and Lark; 49 packages, Alderson and Sons; 26 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 7 packages, Keep and Parsons; 103 packages, J. Keep; 218 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 17 packages, Myers and Solomon; 16 packages, D. Nichol; 1 package, C. Cowles; 1323 barrels, 502 packages, E. Webb and Co.; 574 packages, F. Lasseter and Co.; 183 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 109 packages, E. and W. Paul; 1 package, D. Murray; 1 box, R. Martin; 41 packages, R. Martin; 28 rolls, 1365 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—October 2.

Governor Blackall (s.), for Rockhampton: 229 cases wines and spirits, 3 packages tobacco, 70 packages ale, 2 boxes opium, 24 packages tea, 50 casks cement, 160 bags salt, 29 bundles wire, 53 bundles coir fibre, 30 bags flour, 119 cases fruit, 21 packages iron, 255 bags potatoes, 69 bags bran, 110 bags maize, 1 horse, 442 packages.

Corrido, for Hobart Town: 550 bags salt, 49 packages.

Mary Campbell, for Broad Sound and Cleveland Bay: 1 package cigars, 218 packages beer, 76 packages tea, 268 bags rice, 110 cases kerosene, 136 bags sugar, 300 boxes candles, 112 bags salt, 320 packages iron, 16 iron pots, 72 cart-boxes, 144 camp ovens, 8 anvils, 120 packages ammunition, 1 waggon, 896 bags maize, 10 bags maize meal, 185 bags flour, 42 boxes corn-flour, 35 bags bran, 62 bags potatoes, 718 packages.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Brisbane and Maryborough.—By the Kembla (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Helen Macgregor (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.

The Mails by the steamship China will be closed at the General Post Office as follows, viz.—

For registered letters, at 6 p.m., on MONDAY, the 6th of October.

For unregistered letters, at 9 a.m., on TUESDAY, the 7th of October.

For newspapers, books, and patterns, at 8 a.m., on TUESDAY, the 7th October.

Late Letters.

Letters for the United Kingdom, via Brindisi (if the postage and late fee be fully prepaid by stamps), will be received at the General Post Office, on TUESDAY, 7th October, as follows, viz:—

Up to 10 a.m., on payment of a late fee of 6d.
Up to 10.30 a.m., on payment of a late fee of 1s. 6d.

Iron Receivers.

Letters, newspapers, &c., may be posted in the iron receivers up to 6 a.m., on TUESDAY, the 7th October.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, October 2: M. A. Annison, barque, 297 tons, Captain Hughes, for Lyttelton; John Wesley, barque, 2?8 tons, Captain Mansell, for South Sea Islands; Callixene, ship, 1337 tons, Captain Halloran, for Bombay, via Newcastle.

The Maitland (s.) arrived from the Hunter River at 4.20 p.m. yesterday.

The Wonga Wonga (s.) left Auckland at 2 p.m. on the 25th ultimo, passed the Three Kings at 1 p.m. on the 26th, and entered Sydney Heads at 3.30 a.m. on the 2nd instant. She had fresh head winds and heavy head sea throughout the passage. Passed an American barque bound west 125 miles from Sydney.

The Intercolonial Marine Conference held their first meeting on the 30th ultimo. The following members were present:—Captain Hixson (chairman), Captain Payne, R.N. (Victoria), Captain Ferguson (South Australia), Captain Heath, R.N. (Queensland), Mr. C. M. Maxwell (Tasmania). The particulars of the subjects brought before the conference have not transpired.

The new Government steam-tug Ajax, built by Messrs. Mort and Co., at the Waterview Bay Dock establishment, made a trial trip on Wednesday afternoon. The gentlemen forming the Marine Conference were on board, as also the Government steam surveyor. The ship ran the measured mile at the rate of 11 knots per hour, the engines working very smoothly. The Ajax is intended for Government towing purposes at the port of Newcastle.

The clipper ship Abergeldie, Captain Robertson, which arrived yesterday morning from London, left Gravesend on the night of July the 1st. On July the 7th the Lizard bore N.E. ½ N., distant 17 miles, having encountered light winds from the W.S.W. with rain, in company with the ship Craigendarroch, for Adelaide; caught the N.E. trade wind on July 15th, in latitude 35.46 N., longitude 17.20 W., W. and N.W. winds having prevailed up to this point. The trades were lost July the 21st, latitude 18.16 N., longitude 25.45 W.; variables up till August 1st, when the S.E. trade was reached in latitude 3 N., longitude 16 W., and carried to 16.20 S., longitude 29 W., they also being light. The meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was passed September the 1st in latitude 41.50 S., and the easting was run down in the parallel of 42 S., winds chiefly from the W. and N.W. On the 27th of September the S.W. Cape was seen bearing N.N.E., 15 miles. On the morning of Sunday, strong breeze from N.W., but latterly S. by E., with rain.

The following vessels were spoken by the Abergeldie which arrived yesterday from London—Celestial Queen, London to Canterbury (N.Z.), latitude 27.43 N., longitude 20.43 W., August 17. Ann Duthie, from Sydney to London, latitude 29 S., longitude 20.30 W., 47 days out, all well.

Another addition to the colonial fleet has been made by the purchase of the barque Mary Ann Annison, for the sum of £2700. This vessel stands A1 at Lloyd's, and has been purchased by Captain Hughes (late of the Amateur), for a firm in New Zealand, for the intercolonial trade.

The Lady Bowen.—The following particulars have been received from a correspondent from Auckland, by the Wonga Wonga (s.):—The barque Lady Bowen is not likely to put to sea for some time. At first it was supposed that the damage sustained by her cargo was not extensive, but examination has proved the reverse to be the case. About 400 bales of wool and cotton have been landed, and Captains Daldy, Clayton, and Anderson have been occupied surveying them. The larger half of these will be sold by auction; those which are not materially injured will be returned to the ship. The survey is now proceeding. When it is finished, a survey will be held on the ship. The length of her stay will of course be determined by the result.

The Auckland Evening Star of September 22, says:—A large portion of the cargo of the barque Lady Bowen will have to be taken out of her and re-stowed before the vessel will be able to put to sea again. What has already been discharged was found to be very much damaged by water and very much heated. There is very little doubt that if the captain had not put into this port, the goods on board would have ignited from spontaneous combustion.

The schooner Ceres is from Hervey River, Tasmania, and brings up a full cargo of potatoes and wheat, to the consignment of Mr. C. B. Bond.

The American ship Bengal, which arrived yesterday, is originally from Boston. She is now from Melbourne, at which port she discharged the greater portion of her cargo. Head winds are reported as prevailing since leaving Port Phillip on the 27th ultimo; therefore, under the circumstances, she has made a favourable passage of five days, she having sailed on the 27th ultimo.

The New England (s.) left Grafton October 1st; crossed the bar 2.45 p.m. same day; passed Smoky Cape 11.45 p.m.; entered Sydney Heads 6.30 p.m. on the 2nd. Experienced moderate W. and N.E. winds, with fine weather. Passed the Governor Blackall (s.) 5 miles south of Cape Hawke, Keira (s.) off Port Stephens, bound north; barque Schoolboy and schooner Amphitrite running into Port Stephens. Saw a number of sperm whales off Bird Island. The New England brings up 525 bags maize, 600 cases meat, 138 bags tin ore, 46 bags quartz (gold), 18 casks tallow, 41 hides, 1 bale leather, 250 bunches bananas, 12 cases eggs, 4 coops fowls, 2 pigs, and sundries.

Collision in Hobson's Bay.—At an early hour on Sunday morning the s.s. Blackbird, inward bound from Newcastle, N.S.W., and the brig Edith Haviland, outward bound to the same port, came into collision, evidently not very gently, and, as a matter of course, they sustained mutual damage. The brig, in charge of Captain Thomas Jarvis had been at anchor some five or six miles below the Gellibrand's Point lightship, and got under way about half-past 1 a.m. yesterday, the weather at the time being fine and clear, and the wind blowing a light breeze from the northward. While getting under way, the anchor being scarcely catted and the jibs just set, a red light was descried about a quarter of a mile distant. From observations made by order of Captain Jarvis, it was considered that the red light which had been observed would clear the brig, and he did not alter his course, but suddenly afterwards a green light showed itself, and the steamer Blackbird went right across the bows of the brig. The Blackbird at the time of the accident was in charge of Pilot Rockett, Captain Torrance having been invalided on the passage, and being confined to his cabin. The brig struck the steamer on the starboard side, about amidships, cutting her down to the covering board, staving in the boat on the davits, and smashing in the bulkhead of the saloon just where Captain Torrance's cabin was situated, and letting in the daylight in a most unwelcome manner. Had the crash taken place about three feet further forward than where it did, Captain Torrance would have stood a good chance of being killed outright. The brig has had her bowsprit and jibboom carried away, and also her cutwater down to the forefoot, and as a slight satisfaction for this disfigurement she brought away with her one of the steamer's davits. Pilot Rockett, having ascertained that the brig was not making water, brought the Blackbird up to Hobson's Bay, and on making the circumstances of the collision known Captain Jas. Deane at once got the steamtug Resolute in readiness, and despatched her to the assistance of the brig, which was brought up to Ann-street pier about 10 a.m. When the steamer left the bay for the scene of the accident the wind had freshened into a perfect drift from the northward, and it was stiffish work to bring the disabled vessel up to the bay. The reports first in circulation in the early morning were to the effect that it was the brig Nil Desperandum, outward bound for Fiji, which had been in collision; but that vessel cleared the Heads yesterday morning for her destination with a fair wind.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

October 1.—Hero (s.), from Grafton.
October 1.—Lily, brig, 248, Malcolm, from Brisbane.
October 1.—Sumroo, French barque, 612, Chenillery, from New Caledonia.
October 1.—Sea Gull, barque, 423, Bernard, from Adelaide, with flour and copper ore.
October 2.—Ann Melhuish, barque, 340, Davidson, from Wellington.

DEPARTURES.

October 1.—Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.
October 1.—Star of the Mersey, brig, Hurley, for Melbourne, with 365 tons coal.
October 1.—Wild Wave, brig, James, for Auckland, with 260 tons coal.
October 1.—Merwanjee Framjee, ship, Bidwell, for San Francisco, with 1207 tons coal.
October 1.—William Ackers, barque, Greenwood, for Dunedin, with 457 tons coal.
October 1.—Dandenong (s.), Lapthorne, for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 500 tons coal.
October 1.—Rita, brig, Zealand, for Auckland, with 198 tons coal, 50 bags maize, 7 tons coke.

COASTERS INWARDS.

October 1.—Vibilia, Brilliant, Maria, Tasmanian, Martha Ellen, from Sydney.
October 2.—Scotia brig, Scotia schooner, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

September 27.—Memnon, from Frederickstadt; Helen W. Almy, from Honolulu; Maggie Leslie, Edwin Bassett, Ceres, from Newcastle; Io, from Shoalhaven; Rangatira (s.), from Sydney.

September 28.—Stranger, Blackbird (s.), Claud Hamilton (s.), from New Zealand; Protege, Medea, Armistice, from Newcastle; Helena, from Clarence River.

DEPARTURES.

September 27.—Wasdale, for San Francisco; Bravo, for Newcastle.

September 28.—Nil Desperandum, for Fiji; Emily, Ecliptic, Sea Nymph, for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

September 26.—Jemima, from Port Natal; Craigendarroch, from London.

AUCKLAND.

ARRIVALS.

September 6.—Lady Bowen, from Sydney.
September 7.—Bella Mary, from Hobart Town.
September 10.—Clio, from New Caledonia.
September 11.—Exonia, from Adelaide.
September 15.—City of Auckland, from London.
September 19.—Briton, from Newcastle.
September 21.—Prince Alfred, from Sydney.

The brig Lalla Rookh, now loading timber at Mongonui, has nearly completed her cargo, and will sail for Guam in a few days.—*Auckland Evening Star*, September 20.

The clipper ship City of Auckland, Captain Ralls, from London, put in an appearance in our waters early on Monday morning, after a good passage of 88 days from land to land, and 97 days to port. The pleasantness of the voyage has unfortunately been marred by mortality amongst the passengers and a fatal accident to one of the officers. It is a remarkable fact that on the City's previous voyage the chief officer lost his life by drowning. In this instance the third officer, Mr. Hewlett, was engaged setting the starboard lower studding-sail, when he accidentally fell overboard from one of the spars. This was on the 17th August last, in latitude 43.50 south, and longitude 63.25 east. The accident happening at about 6 o'clock in the evening. The vessel was going about four knots, and there was a fresh breeze blowing with thick misty weather, a heavy sea running at the time. On the alarm being given, the helm was put hard down, and the ship rounded to. Two life-buoys were thrown to him, each falling a short distance from the drowning man. One of the boats was immediately lowered from the davits and manned by Mr. Brown (second officer) and four seamen. They received instructions to pull dead to windward in search of the drowning man. The boat was away from the ship for nearly an hour and a half, but owing to the darkness, and the heavy sea on, nothing was seen of the poor fellow or the life-buoys. Blue lights and rockets were fired from the ship in order to denote the position of the vessel. The boat returned to the ship after an unsuccessful search. During the passage, a passenger named Jane Lonstaff, died of consumption. Her death was followed by another—that of a young man named H. M. Innis, a shoemaker by trade, of the same disease; and on the 10th instant, the infant son of the commander, Captain Ralls, also died. One birth occurred during the voyage—namely, Mrs. Hill, of a daughter, on the the 30th August.—*New Zealand Herald*, September 20.

OTAGO.

ARRIVALS.

September 6.—C. L. Taylor, from Puget Sound.
September 15.—I. N. Fleming, from London.
September 23.—Chanticleer, from Hobart Town.

HOKIANGA.

The barque W. C. Wentworth, 315 tons, Captain Macdonald, cleared at the Customs and proceeded to Melbourne on the 6th September. Cargo: 138 pieces hewn kauri timber, containing 210,000 feet.

The brig Hebe and barque Pet are loading timber for Melbourne, and will be ready to proceed to sea about the 18th September.

LYTTELTON.

ARRIVALS.

September 8.—Woodbine, from Newcastle.
September 9.—Glencoe, from Hobart Town.
September 16.—Native Queen, from Newcastle.
September 20.—Punjaub, from London.
September 24.—Clematis, from Hobart Town.

The Schiehallion drove from her anchorage yesterday to within her own length off the south-east end of Shag Reefs. She was towed by the s. s. Maori from her perilous position. She has cleared for London with a full cargo and 11,751 ounces gold.—*Lyttelton Times*, September 22.

WELLINGTON.

ARRIVAL.

September 6.—H. M. S. Basilisk, from Sydney.

APIA.

ARRIVALS.

August 9.—John Williams, missionary barque, from a cruise.
August 12.—San Francisco, from Tonga.
August 13.—Leonora, from Line Islands.
August 17.—Fanny, from San Francisco.
August 20.—Upolo, from Sydney.
August 21.—Rotumah, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

August 21.—John Williams, for Pango Pango.
August 24.—Wandrahum, for Hamburgh, with full cargo of copra.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

October 1.—Solis, from Foo Chow.
October 2.—Bulli (s.), from Bulli; Juliet, from Liverpool; Omega, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

October 2.—Spunkie, for Sydney; Formosa, for Freemantle; James Service, for Calcutta; Suffolk, for London.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, &c.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 10, Wood; at their Mart, at 11 and 11.30, Calves, Lambs, Dairy Produce, &c.

M. ASHER.—At his Rooms, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects, Pianoforte, Dogcart, Horse, Dray, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At 130, Roslyn-terrace, Darlinghurst Road, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects, Oil Painting, Pianoforte, Earthenware, China, &c.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Interest in the Plant and Machinery of the N. S. W. Distillery Company; at the Market Wharf, at 2, Timber.

HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 10, Hides, Calfskins, Hair, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow; at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 12, Fat Lambs.

MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10, Hides, Horns, Hair, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow.

J. BRIDGE.—At his Produce Stores, at 10, Hides, Calfskins, Hair, &c.; at 2, Tallow.

J. A. TURNER.—At his Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, Calfskins, Hair, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow.

C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 10 and 10.30, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, China, Earthenware, Glassware, &c.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11.30, Felt Hats, &c.; at 12, Fancy Goods, Toys, Brushware, &c.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11, City, Suburban, and Country Properties.

WOOLLER.—At Horse Repository, Horses, Carts, &c.

TATE AND SMITH.—At their Rooms, at 10.30, Calves, Pigs, &c.

F. FAHEY AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Mining Shares.

ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 9 and 10, Hay, Straw, Wood; at Depot, at 11.30 and 12, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, Dairy Produce, &c.; at 1, Lard; at 4, Hides, Tallow, Wool, Fruit, &c.

M'MINN AND WILD.—At Railway, at 9, Hay and Straw; at their Yards, at 11, Dairy Produce, Calves, Pigs, &c.

J. S. PROCTER.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Black Swan Yards, at 12, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, Pork, Dairy Produce, &c.

N. W. RAVEN.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 10, Billet Wood.

MOSES AND HOPKINS.—At the Railway Station, at 9, Hay, Straw, Wood, &c.; at 11.30, Calves, Pigs, Mutton, Beef, Dairy Produce.

G. WELLS.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, Wood; at Illawarra Yards, at 10.30, Calves, Pigs.

LISTER AND GRISDALE.—At their Rooms, at 11, Second-hand Clothing, Boots, Oilskins, &c.; at 2, Clothing, Stationery, Boots, &c.

H. L. DUNN.—At his Rooms, at 2, Household Furniture, Bedsteads, Bedding, Clothing, Books, Boots, Tools, &c.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WIND.	REMARKS.
October 2.	8.30 a.m.	N.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	3 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.—October 2.

QUEENSLAND.—9 A.M.

Normanton—SE. Fine	Rockhampton—Calm. Cloudy
Gilbert Town—SE. Fine	Taroom—Calm. Fine
Etheridge—Calm. Fine	Cape Moreton—E. Cloudy
Cardwell—Calm. Fine	Brisbane—SE. Cloudy
Townsville—Calm. Fine	Toowoomba—SE. Fine
Bowen—S. Cloudy	Warwick—SE. Fine
Mackay—NE. Fine	Stanthorpe—NE. Cloudy
Clermont—NE. Fine	Goondiwindi—NE. Fine.
Gladstone—Calm. Fine	

N. S. WALES.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
Tenterfield	E. Dull	Calm. Fine
Casino	Calm. Dull	NW. Fine
Grafton	Calm. Fine, cloudy	Calm. Fine
Clarence Heads	E. Fine, smooth	NW. Fine
Glen Innes	SW. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Inverell	Calm. Dull	Calm. Fine
Port Macquarie	Calm. Dull	NW. Fine
West Kempsey	NE. Fine	NW. Fine
Armidale	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Tamworth	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Gunnedah	SE. Fine	SW. Fine
Narrabri	Calm. Fine	W., light. Fine
Wee Waa	NW. Fine	N.W. Dull
Pilliga	SW. Fine	NW. Fine
Walgett	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Bourke	NE. Fine	Calm. Fine
Muswellbrook	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Murrurundi	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Dull	Calm. Fine
Maitland	Calm. Dull	Calm. Fine
Newcastle	E. Dull, sea rising	NE., fresh. Little sea.
Barrenjuee	NE. Dull	NE. Dull
Windsor	Calm. Dull	NE. Dull
Sydney	NE. Fine	SE. Fine, no sea
South Head	NE. Cloudy, no sea	SE. Fine, no sea
Wollongong	NE. Dull	NE. Fine
Kiama	Calm. Cloudy	NE. Fine
Jervis Bay	Calm. Cloudy	NE. Dull
Goulburn	E. Dull	Calm. Fine
Braidwood	Calm. Foggy	Calm. Cloudy
Araluen	Calm. Foggy	Calm. Fine
Moruya	NE. Fine	NE. Fine
Queanbeyan	Calm. Dull, cloudy	Calm. Dull
Bombala	SW. Cloudy	Calm. Dull
Cooma	Calm. Dull	NW. Cloudy
Eden	NE. Cloudy	NE. Like rain
Gabo Island	NE. Foggy	NNE. Showery
Yass	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Gundagai	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Kiandra	Calm. Dull	Calm. Fine
Albury	Calm. Cloudy	NE. Dull
Mount Victoria	Calm. Fine	NE. Dull
Bathurst	NW. Fine	Calm. Fine
Carcoar	W. Fine	SW. Fine
Hill End	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Tambaroora	N. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Gulgong	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Cassilis	W. Fine	Calm. Fine
Merriwa	SE. Fine	W. Fine
Coolah	W. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wellington	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Orange	NE. Fine	Calm. Fine
Forbes	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Grenfell	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Young	E. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Wagga Wagga	W. Dull	Calm. Dull
Urana	Calm. Like rain	Calm. Dull
Deniliquin		Calm. Fine

VICTORIA.		Bar.	Ther.
Melbourne	NNE., mod. Showery	29·970	63°
Queenscliff	N., strong. Overcast	29·96	60°
Cape Schanck	NE., fresh. Overcast	29·73	58°
Cape Otway	Calm. Cloudy, fine	29·714	56°
Port Albert	NE., light. Cloudy	30·65	56°
Portland	NW., strong. Cloudy	29·918	60°
S. AUSTRALIA.			
Guichen Bay	ESE., light. Fine	29·913	58·2
Adelaide	SW., moderate. Fine	29·865	64°
M'Donnell Bay	W., fresh. Overcast		
Peake	E., very light. O'cast	82°	56°
Alice Springs	NE. Fine, clear, hot		
Daly Waters	Calm. Sultry		
Port Darwin	Calm. Cloudy	29·984	81.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 33' 22" East. 19th March, 1873.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sunday excepted), at 1 p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to mean sea level.

Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force in lbs. on the square foot, deduced from velocity.

Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1873. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Velocity.	Wind Force.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·098	63·2	53	WNW.	12	0·7	0	0·00	7·0
P.M. 3	·000	64·7	58	E.	9	0·4	0		
9	·076	60·0	86	ENE.	1	0·0	0		5·0
Mean	30·058	62·6	65·7		7	0·4	0·0		6·0

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·164 inches.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER.

Shade { Maximum .... 71·1 | Sun—maximum .... 111·0
Minimum .... 55·2 | Grass—minimum .... 48·5

Thermometer, with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum 139·0.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 63·7.

Total rainfall from January 1 to October 1, 57·399 inches.

Average rainfall of previous 14 years for period January 1 to October 1, 44·716 inches.

Average annual rainfall of the preceding 14 years, 50·071 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.

Arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above the sea, where it is known.

Only fourteen of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

STATIONS.	Least distance from East coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	Barometer. (At 9 a.m.—Oct. 1, 1873)	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Maximum. (For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.)	Minimum.	Rain in inches.
Tenterfield	80		—	—	—	NE.	1·0	71·1	38·0	0
Grafton	22		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	80·2	44·6	0
Bourke	392		—	—	—	SW.	1·0	87·9	50·2	0
Narrabri	190		—	—	—	SE.	1·0	85·9	45·5	0
Armidale	80	3278	—	54·2	94	W.	1·0	72·2	50·7	0
P Macquarie	1		30·101	65·5	—	W.	1·0	73·6	63·4	0
Murrurundi	94	1545	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	74·1	44·5	0
Cassilis	120		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	78·1	40·2	0
Muswellbrk.	68	475	—	—	—	W.	1·0	74·4	42·9	0
Dubbo	162		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	82·9	47·9	0
Mudgee	121	1500	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	72·4	40·0	0
W. Maitland	18		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	83·8	45·4	0
Newcastle	1	112	30·074	64·8	76	NW.	0·0	65·8	59·8	0
Orange	134	2891	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	64·4	35·8	0
Bathurst	96	2200	30·080	54·0	69	W.	4·0	74·0	31·0	0
Mt. Victoria	61	3490	30·078	57·4	59	Calm.	0·0	68·6	37·9	0
Woodford	60	2192	30·005	57·0	—	Calm.	0·0	66·0	52·4	0
Forbes	178		—	57·0	—	Calm.	0·0	73·8	41·1	0
Parramatta	16		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	—	42·3	0
Sydney	5	155	30·134	61·4	82	WNW.	0·0	71·1	51·7	0
Wentworth	476		—	—	—	NE.	1·0	71·5	47·4	0
Young	140		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	69·0	36·1	0
Wollongong	0		—	—	—	SE.	9·0	77·4	47·7	0
Goulburn	84	2129	30·125	53·0	80	SSE.	9·0	70·9	36·1	0
Wagga	181		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	83·1	41·9	0
C. St. George	0	170	30·122	60·8	93	SSW.	4·0	67·2	47·6	0
Queanbeyan	60		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	58·2	46·1	0
Deniliquin	287	410	30·189	54·0	80	Calm.	0·0	69·3	36·2	0
Kiandra	85	4640	30·181	36·6	64	Calm.	0·0	64·7	15·3	0
Cooma	82	2637	—	—	—	NE.	1·0	77·6	33·6	0
Albury	175	572	30·106	54·1	80	N.	0·0	69·4	36·3	0
Eden	0	107	30·109	56·7	76	N.	1·0	67·0	58·1	0

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR OCTOBER 3, 1873.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.
	h. m.	h. m.	
Sun	5.36	6.2	Full moon 6th
Moon	2.30 p.m.	3·33 a.m.	Last quarter 13th
Mercury	5.58 a.m.	6.22 p.m.	New moon 21st
Venus	4.14 a.m.	3·16 p.m.	First quarter 28th
Mars	9.28 a.m.	11·53 p.m.	
Jupiter	4.44 a.m.	4.11 p.m.	Moon's age, 11·4 days.
Saturn	12.4 p.m.	2.4 a.m.	

Moon.—Perigee, 5th; Apogee, 18th; in Equator, 6th; G. N. Declination, 12th; in Equator, 20th; G.S. Declination, 27th.

High water at Fort Denison, a.m., 5h. 15m.; p.m., 5h. 50m.

H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

Distressing Accident.—A most painful accident befell Mr. Nicholas, manager of the King Gold Mining Company, Glenroyal, on Saturday last. He had left Back Creek with the intention of proceeding to Rockley (the *Bathurst Times* states) and when within a couple of miles of the latter place his horse stumbled and fell, precipitating him to the ground with great violence. He alighted across a deep, narrow gutter on the road, and the horse rolling over upon his legs broke both limbs—one a little above the ankle and the other just below the knee. The Rev. M. G. Fox happened to witness the accident, and intelligence was without delay conveyed to Rockley and Back Creek. Shortly after the mishap occurred, a coach happened to pass, and into this Mr. Nicholas was lifted for the purpose of being brought back to his residence. On the road, however, he was met by a number of the workmen from the creek, who had come out in a body upon hearing of the mishap, and by them he was taken home. Here the unfortunate sufferer was attended by Dr. O'Brien. Mr. Nicholas is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

Tin Ore.—The following is a memorandum of the quantity of tin ore forwarded by Messrs. W. E. Potts and Co. from Murrurundi railway-station, from 26th ultimo to 1st instant, 1873. On account of Bank of New South Wales, 6 ton 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 9 lbs.; Moore and Co., 3 tons 7 cwt. 0 qrs. 18 lbs.; JS over A, 1 ton 10 cwt. 3 qrs. 6 lbs. Total, 11 tons 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 5 lbs.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—A reference to the unprecedented number of opinions from eminent members of the faculty who have recorded their emphatic approbation of this oil, affords the explanation of its great celebrity. The following high testimony is borne by Dr. Lankester, F.R.S., Coroner for Central Middlesex: "I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr. de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.—Adv.

We are requested to call attention to Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale, this day, at No. 130, Roslyn-terrace, Macleay-street, of the household furniture and effects, grand pianoforte, &c., commencing at 11 o'clock. Adv.

Earthenware buyers and others are reminded of Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale, this day, at their rooms, Pitt-street, of shipment earthenware and china, ex Airey Force, commencing at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

CRAIGFORTH TEAS.

THE FEW REMAINING CHOPS OF THESE FINE FIRST CROP TEAS are for private SALE by the undersigned.

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square.—EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALLIST for 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873 for Artificial Teeth.

Painless extraction by aid of nitrous oxide gas.

TELEGRAMS for BAGS.—5000 best quality double-sewn TIN ORE BAGS can be forwarded at an hour's notice.

BUZACOTT and ARMSTRONG, Market-street.

HIGHLAND GATHERING, MAITLAND, 10TH NOVEMBER.—For programme, see page 8.

W. HOWES, Tailor.—Best materials, fit, and workmanship; lowest charges. 88, King-street.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1873.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday,

The President took the chair at twenty-eight minutes past 4 o'clock.

Mr. Innes laid upon the table an abstract of Crown lands proposed to be dedicated to religious and public purposes, first report of the Commission of Inquiry into the working of Public Charities, and a statistical register for 1872. It was ordered that the documents be printed.

In answer to Mr. J. Campbell, it was stated by Mr. Innes that, during the absence of Mr. Samuel, the duties of Postmaster-General were done by the Colonial Secretary; and having paid the salary into the bank to the credit of Mr. Samuel, the Government did not know what became of it.

On the motion of Mr. Innes, who briefly explained the objects and provisions of the measure, the Friendly Societies Bill was read a second time without dissent.

The bill was carried into Committee of the Whole, and about seventy of the clauses were agreed to. The further consideration of details was adjourned to Wednesday next.

Mr. Innes moved the second reading of the Newspaper Postage Abolition Bill. He pointed out that it was a remission of revenue, with a view to benefits which would be obtained by the public. The loss to the revenue would be about £10,000. This was not a bonus to newspaper proprietors, or a bidding for popularity. It was not the proprietors who paid the postage, the charge being paid by the readers of newspapers.

Mr. C. Campbell opposed the bill, denying that newspapers were an important means of educating the country, being in that respect less effective than books, which would still have to bear the charge for carriage. He said it was a great fallacy to contend that the cost of transmission was a tax upon newspapers.

Sir W. Manning thought the measure in itself good, because newspapers (unlike books) were spread over the whole community; and these newspapers were the means of giving the people that political education necessary to qualify them for the exercise of the franchise. He admitted that it was a matter of fair debate whether public education having been so far provided for by the State, it should also relinquish this amount of revenue for a like purpose. He thought they might fairly consider after this matter had been three times mooted and three times carried by gradually increasing majorities in the other branch of the Legislature, the voice of the people had been pretty plainly expressed on the subject.

Mr. Docker thought it vain to oppose further obstacles to the passing of this measure: but he did not see why such a bill should be separated from the great question of finance. He held that the advantages of the measure would be almost exclusively to the Sydney Press, to the detriment of country newspapers.

Mr. J. Campbell supported the bill, although he did not think the reasons of the Government for bringing it forward were "quite clean," and the Government would know what he meant by this. If the representatives of the Government wished to do away with the tax, let them do it.

Mr. Darley said his only reason for not opposing the bill was that as a House they had done all they could in the matter. It was one of the worst measures ever brought before the House; it gave up a large amount of revenue and incurred great liability, yet without any public demand for it. He could not vote for a bill fraught with so much danger to the public.

Mr. Hay retained his former opinion against this measure, but in consideration of the repeated majorities by which it had been carried in the Legislative Assembly, he recommended that it be passed without division.

Mr. Innes replied, and the second reading of the bill was carried without division.

It passed through committee with slight amendment.

The House at five minutes past 10 adjourned to Wednesday next.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Ministers stated, in answer to questions, that returns relating to the management of the East Maitland Reserve, and also in reference to extra clerks employed in the Audit Office, would be laid on the table; that the Government do not intend to introduce a bill during the present session for the amendment of the Superannuation Act Repeal Act, to enable persons who were not in the Civil Service at the time of the passing of the Act, but who had contributed towards the Superannuation Fund, to obtain the return of their contributions; that the amount of the costs of Mr. Stephen Scholey, in the case of Eckford v. Scholey, as taxed by the Crown Solicitor, would be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for 1873; that provision would be made for opening and forming the roads from Nundle to Hanging Rock, and from Cockburn River, Tamworth, to Bowling Alley Point and Nundle, on the receipt of the usual reports from the local officers; that no application had been made for the establishment of a Volunteer Corps at Gulgong; that provision would be made for the erection of a post-office at Gulgong; that it was probable the telegraph office at Mudgee would be converted into a post-office; that it was proposed to carry out extensive alterations at Mudgee gaol; that inquiry would be made into the allegation of delay in the delivery of the mail at Gulgong after its arrival; that the land at Darlinghurst, near the School of Industry, would be dealt with as thought best by the Secretary for Lands; that the papers in reference to the claim of the Rev. Dr. Bailey to be placed on the list of clergymen entitled to celebrate marriages would be laid on the table in a few days; that the expense of prosecutions before the Vice-Admiralty Court relating to alleged kidnapping in the Pacific Ocean was borne by the Imperial Government; that it was not the intention of the Government to introduce during the present session any bill for the amendment of the Public Schools Act; that the question of making a percentage allowance to postmasters on the amount of their Savings Bank transactions was under consideration; that £1000 would be included in the Estimates for 1874 for the erection of a courthouse and lockup at Bingera.

Mr. Farnell obtained leave to introduce a bill for the better protection of the Liverpool reservoir.

Mr. Parkes laid on the table additional correspondence on the subject of the Ocean Mail Services, and, also other papers, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Burns brought up the Patent Law Amendment Bill, which was read a first time.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Buchanan, that the House would on Friday go into committee to consider the introduction of a bill for the abolition of the office of Coroner, and to provide for the appointment of Public Prosecutors.

The petition presented by Mr. Baker on the previous day in reference to dummyism was ordered to be printed.

The House then went into committee for the further consideration of the Criminal Law Consolidation and Amendment Bill.

The proposed amendment in clause 72, relating to the larceny of cattle and other animals, was negatived, and the clause was agreed to. Clauses 73 and 74, as to the like offence, were amended on the motion of Mr. Butler, and passed. In clause 75, the punishment for injuring deer was, on the motion of Sir James Martin, made any term not exceeding one, instead of two, years. The clause was further amended verbally, and passed. Clause 76, as to the killing of hares or rabbits in the night time, was negatived. Clauses 77 to 119, referring to the stealing of dogs, larceny of written instruments, larceny of things attached to or growing on land, larceny from mines, robbery and similar offences, sacrilege, burglary and housebreaking, larceny in houses, larceny in manufactories, and larceny from ship's wharfs, were passed, the only amendments agreed to being in clause 116 in which the maximum punishment for larceny in manufactories was reduced on the motion of Mr. Butler from seven to five years, and the minimum punishment was omitted. Clauses 121 and 122 as to larceny or embezzlement by clerks were passed. Clause 123, relating to general deficiencies in accounts was negatived by 15 to 13. Clause 124, defining clerks or servants, was passed.

On clause 125, referring to larcenies by persons in the Government service being moved,

Mr. Hoskins remarked upon the necessity for the clauses of the bill which provided for the prosecution of persons guilty of misappropriating public money, and he drew attention to the case of a gentleman removed from his office by Mr. Cowper for deficiencies in his accounts who had been reinstated in the public service by the present Government, as one that was calculated with others of less importance to demoralise the Civil service. He attributed the restoration of the gentleman in question to the influence of powerful connections, and doubted if it could have been made with the concurrence of the Minister at the head of the department to which he was appointed.

An animated debate ensued, in which several hon. members took part, and, in the course of which, particular and frequent reference was made to the restoration of Mr. Abram Moriarty to the Lands department.

Mr. Parkes pointed out that all the cases in which defaulters had been allowed to remain in the public service occurred before the present Government came into office, and he contended that the proper mode for dealing with the case of Mr. Moriarty was by a direct motion, when it could be defended. He said that Mr. Moriarty was the ablest and most efficient man that could be obtained for the office conferred upon him. The Government were at first indisposed to give Mr. Moriarty any position in the public service, but he was afterwards highly recommended by the late Minister for Lands (Mr. Wilson), the Auditor-General, and the Chief Justice, and as it appeared that his removal by Mr. Cowper was owing to an irregularity in his accounts through his being allowed to bank public money to his own private account, and his character was otherwise without stain, he was appointed by the Minister for Lands to an office for which he was exceedingly well qualified. The country had not suffered through Mr. Moriarty's irregularity, and if his reinstatement were to be challenged it should be done by motion.

Mr. Farnell also expressed his confidence in the integrity of Mr. Moriarty.

Mr. S. C. Brown, Captain Onslow, Mr. Garrett, and other hon. members contended that the papers in the matter of the removal of Mr. Moriarty disclosed a more serious offence than was stated to the House by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, and that the Government ought not to have restored him to the public service.

The consideration of the clause was next resumed, and it was put and agreed to without division.

Clauses 126 and 127, defining embezzlement and enacting that property may be described in indictments as the property of the Queen, were also passed.

Clause 128, as to larceny or embezzlement by joint owners, was being debated, when, on the motion of Mr. Butler, the Chairman left the chair, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

The House adjourned at 10.49 p.m. to 4 p.m. this day (Friday).

We will not say the speech of the Solicitor-General is, like the great work of Milton, according to the judgment of Waller the poet, remarkable for nothing but its length. It is only respectful in the gentleman acting as the organ of Government, to introduce a measure like that brought before the Legislative Council with considerable ceremony; and if the topics interspersed in the argument were very old, there was no blame due on that account. A volume of reports on the Constitution was prepared by the then chief of the *Herald* reporting staff, Mr. Silvester, which presented, if not a full, yet a very copious account of the speeches of the most distinguished orators this country could ever boast. The subject was exhausted as far as it could be then known. Experience has supported several serious objections to the present Constitution, but these have produced no intense desire for absolute change. The wit of man has never devised any system not liable to reproach in theory, or to abuses which no theory could anticipate. Some evils have been foreseen as incident to the working of the Constitution, even though without any violence to its spirit. But who could have imagined the introduction of a large majority for a single purpose, and for a momentary occupation, to end with the adoption of a single measure. On this no man calculated, and for it no system is responsible. It was an act of violence which embodied only the spirit of revolution.

We have already expressed our concurrence in the necessity of adopting the compromise proposed by the Ministry. The time has come to conform the Constitution to the spirit of the colonies, and to terminate a contest which can answer no useful purpose. With a large majority in the Lower House, and an indifferent electoral body, but leaning of course to the idea of extension of popular power, it is of little avail to prolong a controversy that must end one way. That there has been no great provocation given in the policy of the Upper House may be inferred from the total absence of any popular movement for reform. It may be said that if there are no petitions in favour of the proposed change, there are none against it. Still it might be imagined that if there were any strong sense of necessity, the decency of attention might be paid to the proposals for reconstruction. If no one is against its adoption no one certainly is very desirous of obtaining it, outside the small circle of professional politicians. The rejection of a few bills by the Upper House does not constitute an urgent reason. We imagine that it is merely the question of a few months' delay in the case of the postal charge, and it is by no means without precedent for a co-ordinate Legislature to postpone a change which is not believed to be urgent. If, as we presume, this bill will now be adopted, it will be more satisfactory that it has been thoroughly discussed, and that the two sides, for there are such, shall have been exactly seen. The same may be said of the Border Duties Act. The fuller consideration has probably confirmed the common judgment in its favour, and will prevent any attempt hereafter to revoke its general purpose. These are the advantages of a pause, often mortifying at the moment, but certainly productive of no injury on the whole to the cause of sound legislation.

An objection, not without weight, might be opposed to immediate changes from the position of a neighbouring colony, where the two elective Houses are in chronic dissonance, and where the repugnance to the decisions of the popular body appears to assume something of a vexatious and scornful character. The remedy is no doubt to bring both Houses into a more exact resemblance. But we are perfectly convinced that whenever this shall be the case, opposition will not cease until every distinction is suppressed, and when the election will reduce the functions of the Legislature to those of temporary delegation. Under our present Constitution the Upper House surrenders all pretensions to administrative authority, and even to legislative construction. Its functions are chiefly confined to the amendment of Acts in the spirit of the Government of the day, and to the postponing of them for a time only in that spirit. When two Houses are complete, it will be necessary for the public peace that they should have no permanence, or we shall still have the deadlock and the collision. As the colony becomes more established, it is probable that the fever of innovation will subside. Whether this, however, will produce a purer Government is not very certain, for it may be ultimately the great question, not what shall be the politics of the country, but what the methods of securing a compact and invulnerable system of corruption.

The arguments to show that our Legislative Council is not like the House of Lords are not of much weight. The elder Peerage of England is sustained by the influence and experience of "new men," as they were called by the Romans. We have indeed the grand old Houses of Derby and Bedford. We have the lofty names of Norfolk and Argyll, but the practical business of legislation has been conducted during the past fifty years chiefly by new men, who have been raised from the Commons to the Peerage, and have carried thither the experience of their former station. The great utility of the House of Peers is that it exists as the representative of the stable interests of the country. But unquestionably any attempt to resist the popular will tends to its practical suppression. Lately a grand constitutional change was brought about by an Order of the Queen in Council, and it was successful because the House of Peers was really destitute of popular strength. Every year probably is shearing off a part of the *prestige* of the Peerage, considered as those possessed of an hereditary office. They are, however, supported by those who are made Peers by the force of the Commons. The Peerage of France will be even more dependent on the popular will, should it ever resume its legislative functions. But a body of high intelligence and great experience, comprehending such as are the law lords of England, must have great weight unless the people should be carried off by some sudden delirium. It is true that the strength of the Commons would enable them to vote the Lords a nuisance, but the probability is that they will not, and in that we must finally trust. It might, however, happen that the hereditary Legislature will be bent on destruction. The majority might act with idiotic obstinacy. They might refuse to think of anything but their own will, and treat the leading men of England as nonentities. If they did so, in spite of their hereditary rank, they would not be far from extinction. Half the personnel of Government is composed of converted radicals or colonists who have worked their way into power on the strength of popular opinions. No wise man will be disposed to complain at this course of affairs, for every man of sense knows that it is upon the whole inevitable.

The re-construction of the Upper House, therefore, is neither to be desired nor to be dreaded. Legislation will be substantially the same, but it will not be quite so facile as heretofore. It will create a new sphere of popular ambition, and a new difficulty in the construction of Administrative Government. It will make more places necessary, and more eager politicians candidates, with a briefer tenure of office, and a greater difficulty in inventing new grievances and new reforms. The change may be expedient, since it seems to be desired, and because it is desired. But this is only to be inferred; it is not at present demonstrated.

The Sydney Monthly Overland Mail.—The Summary of colonial news for transmission to Europe by the steamship China will be published in this journal on Monday morning, the 6th instant. Advertisers are particularly requested to send in their favours early on Saturday. Alterations in advertisements ordered for more than one insertion must be sent in before 3 o'clock on Saturday.

The Herald Summary.—Orders for extra copies should be lodged with the clerk at the counter on Saturday. Our friends in the country are reminded that orders to post for England will be too late after Monday morning's mail.

Supreme Court.—Business This Day.—In Equity.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock.—Motions and Petitions: Underwood and another v. Underwood and others, motion, part heard; Atkinson v. Deane, motion for decree; Hunt v. Heaton, hearing; Fairfax v. Ross and others, special case for hearing. Master's Office, 11 a.m.: M'Callum v. Turner and another, to proceed on defendants' accounts.

District Court.—This Day.—Undefended cases will be disposed of as follows:—No. 4060 will be taken at 10 a.m., 4174 will not be taken before 11 a.m., 4265 will not be taken before 12 noon, finishing with 4308.

Notice to Jurors.—Mr. District Court Judge Simpson, in the Court at Darlinghurst yesterday, intimated that as it was almost certain that the business of the Court of Quarter Sessions would be over this week before Saturday, the jurymen who had been summoned to attend at the Court on Monday next, the 6th instant, would not be required to attend as they had been desired.

Newspaper Postage Abolition Bill.—The second reading of this bill was moved in the Legislative Council, yesterday evening, by Mr. Innes, the representative of the Government in that Chamber, and provoked a rather spirited discussion. The members of the Upper House, however, yielded to the expression of opinion in favour of the bill on the part of the elected representatives of the people, and allowed the second reading to pass without division. The measure was then considered in Committee of the Whole, and an amendment was carried, on the motion of Mr. Innes, which will have the effect of preventing the conveyance of newspapers posted anywhere within the boundaries of the city of Sydney to any part of the city without payment of the ordinary postage rate of one penny. The bill, as amended, was reported to the House, and its third reading made an order of the day for Wednesday next.

City Property in Melbourne.—Our Melbourne correspondent writes:—"There was a sale of city property at the Melbourne Athenæum on Wednesday, 24th ultimo, at which a block of land (purchased by the Rev. James Clows from the Government, in 1837, for £162) was sold for the sum of £77,500. The land consisted of about two acres, divided into four allotments in Swanston-street, Lonsdale-street, and Little Bourke-street, and has been bringing a rental for some years past of upwards of £3000. This not only shows the wonderful growth of the city, but how amazingly easy it is for persons to amass fortunes in new countries by investing small sums in the purchase of well-selected town allotments. But Mr. Clows did not live to enjoy the fortune so acquired in this case. It goes to his heirs, on behalf of whom the property was sold. The above properties are not by any means central in relation to the business of the city, and the prices, though high, are far below those which have been realised for other city properties during the past year. The rise in city and suburban property generally has been very great. In some localities land is realising more than double the price asked for it a year ago, and the advance does not seem to have yet reached its climax.

Fire in Castlereagh-street.—Shortly after midnight on Tuesday last, an alarm of fire was given, which caused the firemen of the Insurance Brigade to repair at once to No. 365, Castlereagh-street, between Bathurst and Liverpool streets. It was then discovered that the fire had taken place in the workshop connected with Ah Ping's cabinet warehouse, in which a large number of Chinamen were employed. Before the fire could be extinguished, which was speedily done by the firemen, furniture to the value of about £20 was destroyed by the flames. No clue has been obtained to the origin of the fire. There was no insurance upon either the premises or their contents.

Manly Beach.—On the 25th ultimo, a public meeting was held in the parochial schoolroom, Manly Beach (Mr. W. H. Rolfe in the chair), to take into consideration an application which had been made to Parliament by Mr. Asher, as announced in the *Government Gazette* of the 19th of September, for permission to erect a private wharf in Manly Cove in front of the Reserve. The meeting passed resolutions affirming its determination to oppose the proposal of Mr. Asher. On Wednesday a meeting of trustees was held at the same place, and they expressed their approval of the resolutions which had been passed at the previous meeting, and announced their intention of preparing a petition to Parliament against the granting of the permission sought to be obtained by Mr. Asher.

British Australian Telegraph.—Number of telegrams transmitted through cable from Port Darwin for the week ending Saturday, September 20, 1873:—Sent from the colonies: South Australia, 6; Victoria, 26; New South Wales, 18; Queensland, 3; New Zealand, 5; total, 58. Sent to the colonies: South Australia, 5; Victoria, 32; New South Wales, 16; Queensland, 4; New Zealand, 5: total, 62. Total number of messages, 120.

THE MISSIONARY BARQUE JOHN WILLIAMS after visiting all the stations of the London Missionary Society in the Hervey Group, arrived at Apia, Navigators' Islands, on the 13th August. The captain reports all well. The vessel was to leave in a few days for the islands in the Ellice, Gilbert, and Marshall Groups. She will also visit the Loyalty Islands, and is expected to reach Sydney early next year.

AN AFTERNOON IN ROME.—A lecture, with the above title, was delivered yesterday evening by Professor Smith, in connection with St. Stephen's Mutual Improvement Society, in the church in Macquarie-street. There was a large attendance. In the first place a verbal topographical sketch was given of the Eternal City, which was made, if possible, still more easily comprehended by a semi-bird's-eye view of Rome from the north of the Piazza del Popolo; and the attention of the audience was drawn to the small extent of the city, as contrasted with its dimensions during the more prosperous days of the Empire. Then, the population had probably been in excess of a million inhabitants; now, it numbered about 300,000 souls. The traditional Seven Hills, or, more correctly speaking, elevations, on which Rome was said to have been built, through their depression and the filling up of valleys, were just perceptible. The Aventine Hill was the highest; yet it could not be said to be much higher than our own Flagstaff Hill. They did not average more than 150 feet each in elevation. The ancient and modern cities occupied positions which were nearly wholly distinct; and on the Campus Martius, a Field of Mars of the former city, a great part of modern Rome had been built. St. Peter's Church, the Castle of San Angelo (or the tomb of the Emperor Hadrian), the Piazza del Popolo, or the Peoples-square, with its obelisk from the Temple of the Sun at Heliopolis and fountains—the great promenade of modern Romans; the entrance occupying the position of the ancient Flaminian Gate, the principal street or "Corso;"—the Pantheon, Capitol, Colliseum, Forum, and Quirinal were next referred to, and their positions and appearance described. The churches of Santa Maria Maggiore, and of St. John Lateran were also pointed out on the view mentioned above, as among the more important ecclesiastical edifices of the city. The lecturer then drew a skilful parallel between the relative values of a study of the antiquities of Egypt and Rome, in which the balance was made to preponderate largely in favour of the latter. In several important respects the antiquities of Rome had the advantage. In the case of Rome there were clearly ascertained historical associations of individuals and events with certain remains of antiquity; in that of Egypt such associations were almost wholly wanting. The manifold reasons which entitled the "Mistress of the World" preeminently to the notice of the inquiring traveller were graphically recapitulated by Professor Smith, who, in the next place, referred to the revivification of the city since it had once more become the capital of Italy, and the consequent erection of new houses, to make way for which the stony relics of ancient times were being rapidly demolished. The recent construction of a new railway line had been the cause of the demolition of an ancient mound, built by Servius Tullius, one of the ancient kings of Rome. The greater part of the lecture was taken up by a description of the Church of St. Clement, in which the "forenoon" was spent, and of which a large diagram representing a ground plan of the building and accessories was shown to the audience. Though plain externally, the interior offered much that was in a high degree interesting. It afforded fine specimens of the decorations known as the *Opus Alexandrinum*, in marble and porphyry, and of fresco paintings, and mosaic pavings. In the interior there were also two marble screens and two pulpits of the same material, evidently of great age. The lecturer gave the reasons which he believed led the early Christians to build their churches after the model of the Basilica; that was when once they could freely exercise the rites of their religion. A very lengthy, yet highly interesting, description was then given by Professor Smith of explorations recently conducted by Father Mulhooley, the chief ecclesiastic of St. Clements, and a zealous antiquarian. These first laid open directly beneath the church another building of the most ancient form of Christian church, and which had been probably built in the fourth century A.D. In it were frescoes dating to the ninth century. This church he (Professor Smith) concluded must have been demolished in the eleventh century, when a part of Rome (as mentioned by Gibbon), between the Lateran and the Coliseum, was given up to pillage, while Henry IV. held the greater part of Rome, and the Pope Hildebrand (Gregory VII.) kept possession of the Castle of San Angelo; and the present church must, he believed, have been built over the old one. There was here shown a copy of a fresco taken from the more ancient of the two churches, which represented in compartments the story of Alexius, an early Christian, and the son of a Roman senator. Professor Smith read a "written" version of the story from Mrs. Jameson's work on Sacred and Legendary Art. Further researches disclosed beneath the ancient church a Roman house of the Imperial period, and yet further ancient walls of the times of Servius Tullius (when Rome was a monarchy), and of the still more remote Republican period. The house of the Imperial period was known as the residence of Clement, third Pope of Rome, and friend of St. Paul, with whom it had been satisfactorily identified, and possessed peculiar interest as an early worshipping place of the Christians at a time when they were in danger of persecution and death. In this manner, said the lecturer, did several series of ruins overlie each other in very old cities, and not only was this the case in Rome, but in Jerusalem and in the ancient towns of Egypt. A cordial vote of thanks was awarded to the lecturer on the motion of Mr. A. H. Richardson, seconded by Mr. Alexander Dean.

THE LATE DR. WILLIAMS.—A correspondent writes:—"There is an adage, as old as true, which says that we can never fully appreciate the kind services of a good man until death removes him from amongst us. This trite observation receives ample confirmation in the person of the lately deceased Dr. Williams; indeed, very numerous instances could be cited which would prove him to have possessed and practised the noblest and most exalted virtues of our human nature—charity, benevolence, and sympathy. And with those amongst whom, and for whose benefit these rare and eminent qualities were exercised, his memory will be for ever honoured and revered. A few instances will suffice. For the past nineteen years Dr. Williams professionally attended the community of the Good Shepherd, as punctually and regularly by night as by day, and during the whole of this period refused to accept any remuneration whatever. He also attended the communities of St. Vincent's and St. Patrick's, without remuneration. Charity and an ennobling high-souled benevolence, of this rare exemplary and unselfish character, deserve to be noticed and extolled."

WAVERLEY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN SOCIETY.—The inauguration of this society took place on Wednesday evening in the Church of England schoolroom, Waverley, under very favourable and promising auspices. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Stanley Mitchell, of St. Mary's. The principal part of the proceedings was the inaugural lecture, delivered by the Rev. G. C. Bode, who commenced by reviewing the benefits and dangers of societies of this nature, and brought forward evidence from the writings of Newton, Brougham, Faraday, and other eminent men of letters and worth, following up the subject with pertinent and practical advice to young men with regard to work and intellectual amusement. The lecture was attentively listened to and frequently applauded during its delivery, a cordial vote of thanks being tendered to Mr. Bode at the close.

PRESENTATION.—On September 24th many of the pupils of Dr. Stanley's school presented a handsome writing desk to his eldest son, who has just left Sydney for Europe in H. M. S. Clio, by the kind permission of Commodore Stirling. It bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Arthur Stanley, on his leaving Paddington House School for England, by his school-fellows, September 24th, 1873."

MARINE ENGINEERS.—A correspondent writes:—"If you can give me any information on the following subject, I shall feel greatly obliged: Is there any examining power in the colonies from whom I can procure a marine engineer's certificate; and, if so, the places at which the examinations are held, and the days on which they are held; also, the subjects on which they are examined, and the fees charged?"—Provision is made pursuant to the provisions of the Navigation Act. Mr. Broadrick, the Government steam inspector, is in daily attendance from 10 a.m. to noon, Saturdays excepted, to examine candidates and recommend the granting of certificates; his office is attached to the port-office, Custom-house. A candidate for a first-class engineer's certificate must be at least twenty-one years of age. He must either possess or be entitled to a first-class engineer's certificate of service, or in the event of his not being so possessed or entitled, he must have served for one year with a second-class engineer's certificate of competency. By this it is intended that the same rule shall be observed in the examination of engineers who are not in possession of a first-class engineer's certificate of service, as is observed in the examination of qualification, viz., that before a certificate of a higher grade is granted, certain service in the lower grade must be performed. He must be able to make rough working drawings of the different parts of the engines and boilers; to take off and calculate indicator; to calculate safety-valve pressures, and the strength of the boiler; to state the general proportions borne by the principal parts of the machinery to each other; to explain the method of testing and altering the setting of the slide valves, and of testing the fairness of the paddle and screw shafts, and of adjusting them; be conversant with surface condensation, super-heating, and the working of steam expansively. His knowledge of arithmetic must include the mensuration of superficies and solids, and the extraction of the square root. The fee is £2.

THE OPERA.—Notwithstanding the attraction of Rossini's "Mose in Egitto" the ever-popular "Il Trovatore" drew a crowded house yesterday evening. The *role* of Leonora was sustained by Signora Zenoni, and she sang the music and represented the character with the same success that invariably attends all her impersonations. The principal feature of the performance was the representation of the character of Azucena, the gipsy, by Madame Lucy Chambers, who gave an intensely dramatic representation of the part, and sang with much force and feeling. The opera has been so frequently given here by the same company, with the exception of the two ladies mentioned above, as to render unnecessary comment on a performance so well known, and the merits of which have been so thoroughly discussed. This evening, Bellini's charming opera of "La Sonnambula" will be produced, with Signora Coy as Amina, for the music of which her voice is so well adapted.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM TO AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MAIL STEAMERS.

BOMBAY, OCTOBER 2.

THE R. M. S. S. Baroda left Galle on the 28th ultimo, with mails for Australia. The R. M. S. S. Bangalore arrived yesterday with mails from Australia for Europe.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

Mr. Plimsoll's Commission has agreed to a preliminary report, which rather deprecates interference with the shipping trade.

CHOLERA.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

Four deaths from cholera have occurred on board a French brig from Havre, and which is now lying at Liverpool. The circumstance has created a considerable sensation, and precautionary measures have been taken to prevent the disease from being conveyed into the town.

THE REVENUE OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The public revenue of the United Kingdom for the three months ending 30th September, amounts to £17,375,000, being an increase of £1,500,000 as compared with the revenue received during the corresponding quarter of last year.

HONOLULU.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

British frigates are leaving San Francisco for Honolulu in consequence of the expected death of King Lunalilo.

AMERICA.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The state of things in America, financially and commercially, is steadily improving. The Stock Exchange has reopened, trade in grain and cotton is slowly reviving, and the Chicago banks have resumed payment.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

GRENFELL.

THURSDAY.

A prospecting party, having been working at a place some fourteen miles from Grenfell, have bottomed a claim at 30 feet, and found payable gold. A rush is setting in, and there is much excitement in the district. It is reported there is an extensive country, showing the probability of an extensive gold-field.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY.

The House has passed a vote of £120,000 for charitable purposes.

Mr. Robertson, a squatter in the Western district, died last night, leaving property to the estimated value of £200,000.

Don Juan is still a favourite for the Cup. Cyclops is scratched.

Entries for the Flemington Hunt Club Races are satisfactory.

A French war steamer was off Wilson's Promontory at noon.

The Hon. Duncan Gillies, Commissioner of Railways, has introduced a bill for constructing four new lines, including one to Gippsland, at a cost of over £5700 per mile, while the present lines authorised by Parliament will cost £5900 per mile, owing to the increase in the price of iron and other materials, and also having regard to the value of land required. All the railways in progress of construction are to be completed by the end of next year. Mr. Gillies proceeded to show that the whole Government railway scheme embraced eight separate lines, as follows:—From Melbourne to Sale, 136 miles; from Wangaratta to Beechworth, 25 miles; from Ararat to Stawell, 18½ miles; from Ararat to Hamilton, 64 miles; from Sandhurst to Inglewood, 30 miles; from Maryborough to Avoca, 15 miles; from Leigh Road to Colac, 42 miles; from Portland to Hamilton, 55 miles. The aggregate cost of construction will be £2,249,375. It is estimated that the net revenue will be £64,000, after paying expenses. The statement was well received by the House. Several members urged the necessity of a main trunk line to the westward, to connect with the Adelaide border, and also branches to Wahgunyah and Kilmore.

The Engineer-in-Chief reports against the purchase of the Hobson's Bay railway, which the company is indisposed to sell, but suggests the erection of an outer circle railway station at the east end of the city from the commencement of the Gippsland line, for the construction of which a loan is to be obtained.

A notice has been given to ask the Government a question in reference to the course it will take regarding a proposition for the reduction of cable charges.

A case is proceeding in the Equity Court respecting a claimant to the Buckley Estate, said to be worth £80,000.

Several sudden deaths have occurred.

Hennessy's brandy, 9s. 6d.; Central Vineyard's, 6s. 9d.; Hennessy's case brandy, from 30s. 6d. Breadstuffs unchanged. Mauritius news dated September 18th states that the sugar market is very firm, and that there is no chance of a decline. Whites, 7.60; yellows, 6.95. These prices require an advance of £3 per ton to equalise the market there.

The City of Adelaide (s.) is off the Promontory.

ARRIVED.—Aldinga (s.), from Adelaide; Trinculo, barque, from Newcastle; Crishna, barque, Galatea, schooner, from Sydney; Lady Robinson, schooner, from Clarence River.

SAILED.—Mary Frances, barque, Carl Bott, German barque, for Newcastle; Rangatira (s.), for Sydney, at 6 p.m.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY.

Wheat is firm at 6s. 8d.

Flour, £14 15s.

Locusts have appeared at Wallaroo.

A cargo of deals sold to arrive, but the price is withheld.

News has arrived from Port Darwin which states that several robberies of goods have taken place while being landed.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT CLUB.—A general meeting of this club was held at the Club's Rooms, in Bridge-street, Mr. H. C. Dangar, the commodore, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly confirmed. The report, which showed a balance of £160 to the credit of the club, and which was read at the previous meeting, was taken as read at the present one. Mr. Adams (Surveyor-General) was proposed for re-admission as a member of the club. The proceedings then terminated.

NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS.—Advices to hand, via Auckland, state that in August, Colonel Steinberger, Special Commissioner from Washington, had arrived at Apia from Tahiti, per yacht Fanny, and would proceed to Fiji. The brig Leonora, commanded by the "notorious" Captain Hayes, was also in port, after a trading cruise to the northward, where he had secured a full cargo of copra and cocoanut oil.

PUBLIC-HOUSES.—A meeting was held on Wednesday evening last, in the Temperance Hall, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature upon the necessity of closing the public-houses on the Sabbath day, and also closing on the week evenings at 10 o'clock, and further empowering the police to enter when they believe the law is being violated. A committee was formed to make arrangements for a public meeting. The committee consists of Mr. J. Wearne, M.L.A., Dr. Nield, and Messrs. J. Davis, H. B. Lee, S. Glassop, J. Graham, W. Hannan, — Baker, W. Davis, and John Woods, secretary and treasurer.

THE CREATION OF THE HEAVENS.

YESTERDAY evening, an admirably instructive lecture was delivered in the Congregational Church, Pitt-street, by the Rev. A. M. Henderson, of Melbourne, before a very large and attentive audience. The subject treated of was "The Creation of the Heavens;" the lecture occupying an hour and a half in delivery, and being throughout of such a character, both in matter and mode, as to excite the deepest possible interest in the minds of all present. The chair was occupied by Mr. Fairfax, who introduced the lecturer after the Rev. Mr. Sunderland had opened the proceedings with prayer. The Rev. Mr. Henderson began by stating that the lecture he was about to give them that evening had originally been presented in the form of a sermon in his church at Melbourne, wherein he had undertaken to show that science was in perfect harmony with Divine revelation; directing his observations principally to the works of God in the creation of the heavenly bodies, and basing his arguments on the clearly ascertained laws of their existence as undeniable proofs of a Supreme Ruler of the universe. The rev. lecturer, in addressing himself to his subject, started from a consideration of the sublime verse at the commencement of the Bible, in which the self-existence of the Deity was not expressly declared, but simply *assumed*, and we were told what he had done in the creation of the heavens and the earth. The Scripture, with a grand simplicity, first brought the idea of the Godhead before us as that of an Omnipotent power in action as beginning to create. Sweeping aside some of the miserable verbal criticisms of those who have carped on the words of the text, and explaining the peculiar significance of the original Hebrew for "created," the lecturer pointed out, in striking terms, that the infrequency of its use, and its exclusive application to God alone was a circumstance calculated to inspire us with reverent thought. The word occurred afterwards *twice* in the Book of *Genesis*, and in both instances was used only when record had to be made of the fact that new forms of organic life were called into existence. There was not a shadow of propriety in the attempt some had made to narrow it down as expressing merely some new arrangement of pre-existent forms of being. He denied *in toto* the assumption that religious men were afraid of science, and denied also that there was any fact in science which (rightly understood) could be reasonably deemed opposed to revelation, to that which they all understood as comprised under the term of orthodox faith. Science was, on the contrary, the visible handmaid of divine truth. She led us, it was true, further and further back into the darkness of the past, until she brought us to where she could guide us no longer, and then she had to leave us to the light of revelation. She had to leave us, after all, to the first grand words of the Holy Book: "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." The rev. lecturer, having thus opened his subject, turned with a ready eloquence to the heavenly bodies not only of our solar system but of the sidereal universe. He rapidly (and with a singular aptitude of memory) recapitulated the different size, distance, extent of orbit, and other accidents of the several planets of our system—glancing at their respective satellites, and the asteroids, and comets—dwelling upon the relation these various bodies all bore to each other, and to their great centre the sun; the enormous size and other peculiarities of which were graphically and familiarly described. He likewise drew especial attention to the fact that the whole of the planetary bodies and their attendant moons were held in attraction by the sun, and that all the complex and different movements they measured out were so exactly performed that man was enabled by the aid of science, to calculate the distances every such body had to travel to a minute. The one great character of the heavens—in the solar system first, and in the sidereal universe afterwards—was the evidence of design. Before passing away from the solar system to make many deeply interesting observations on the "star depths" of heaven, the lecturer treated in the same able manner of the comets which visit our system, speaking in animated and beautiful language of the last great comet, the rapidity of its motion, the tenuity of its nucleus, and the vapoury thinness of its tail—ninety millions of miles long—through which the star *Arcturus* could be plainly seen. The lecturer next proceeded to speak of what are often called the "fixed stars," their number, comparative size, different degrees of brilliancy, respective positions, and so forth. He spoke also of the galaxy, or "Milky Way," of Herschel's theory of the same; of the comparative size of the stars *Alpha Centauri* and *Sirius*, and he gave a startling series of historical illustrations to enable the popular mind in some degree to realise the awful distance of stars of the sixth and seventh magnitude from the earth. The lecturer treated also of the 3000 "nebulæ"—some of which were resolvable into galaxies or groups of stars, and some (with every appliance that science could give) seemed to be left as incandescent gaseous matter. The lecturer unfolded some of the wondrous discoveries of the spectroscope as regards the stars; discussed the question of the theory of a central sun (supposed by some to be the bright star *Alcyone* in the "Pleiades," and by others a star in "Hercules"), and then turned to traverse the materialistic theories of some misguided men of science, with a vigour and closeness of argument which was keenly enjoyed by such as were able to follow his argument. This part of the lecture was more metaphysical than any other, but was marked with the same close reasoning brought to bear on every portion of the address, which was *ex tempore* throughout. The abstract argument for the non-eternity of the material forms of matter (the starry worlds), and the eternity, unchangeableness, and sentiency of the Great First Cause was very happily put. He controverted the assumption that the stars were unchangeable, and in proof of this cited the fact that in the eighteenth century thirteen stars had passed away out of sight, ten had during that period come into mortal ken, and forty had undergone material changes—having suddenly blazed up into brilliancy, or died away. Such was the change which had been seen in the star Tau, in "Aurora Borealis." The changes in the sun of our system, the phenomena of light and heat, the material influence of ether on matter, the wasting of the heat of the sun, the "nebula hypothesis" of astronomers, and the gradual but surely impending destruction of all the heavenly bodies, were also successively discussed; each topic being made to furnish cogent proofs in support of the grand argument of the lecture—which was concluded by a peroration of remarkable force and eloquence.

On the motion of the Rev. W. Curnow, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Slatyer, a vote of cordial thanks was passed to the Rev. Mr. Henderson for his valuable lecture, the vote being followed by a prolonged burst of applause. The lecturer suitably acknowledged the compliment. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman. There was a collection at the doors for the Sunday School Fund.

SHOPS FOR RETAILING COLONIAL WINE.—A correspondent writes:—As a visitor to Sydney, I am surprised at the absence here of retail shops for the sale of native grown wine, to be consumed on the premises. Any-one who has travelled through the neighbouring colonies of Victoria and South Australia must have noticed the large and increasing business that is now being carried on in them in colonial wine. This trade is fostered and encouraged by the Governments by allowing any person to obtain a license for the sale of them for £5 per annum, without the restrictions as to building accommodation, &c., which are necessary under a regular publican's license. The appreciation of the public is proved by the greatly-increasing consumption. These wines are specially suited for hot climates, and are in great favour with most of the medical men, being much more beneficial and healthful than either beer or spirits. They are recommended in most sickness, especially that of the liver. A good sound wholesome wine is sold at 6d. per bottle, or 2d. per glass, of course older wines at higher rates, but this is the regular article. Upon inquiry at the Treasury, I find there is nothing of the kind in New South Wales. In order to sell colonial wine, to be consumed on the premises, any one must take a license as a publican and pay £30.

FLORA AUSTRALIENSIS, VOL. 6.—In reviewing further the preceding portion of the 6th vol. of Flora Australiensis, it will be found that among the Cupuliferæ New South Wales possesses Fagus Moorei from the Bellinger Ranges; of Santalaceæ, two species of true Santalum, one Thesium, three of Fusanus (quondong), including the so-called native peach (F. acuminatus) and Sir T. Mitchell's sandal tree (F. persicarius), while F. crassifolius from the Hunter River has not been rediscovered since R. Brown's time, so far as the authors of the present volume are aware. All the four described species of the Choretrum occur in New South Wales, but only three out of the fourteen Leptomeriæ or native currants. The only Omphacomeria and six out of nine species of Exocarpus (native cherry), including the minute E. nana found by Baron Von Mueller on Mount Kosciusko, occur in the colony. The important order of Coniferæ is represented in New South Wales by the well-known Araucaria Cunninghami (Moreton Bay Pine), and by 5 out of 9 species of Frenela; but it is remarkable that of eight alpine coniferæ of Tasmania, only one (Podocarpus alpina) has been discovered in the Australian Alps, whilst P. elata and P. spinosa occur in the low lands. It is possible that Cycas media among Cycadaceæ occurs as far south as the Clarence River; but at all events three kinds of Zamia can be distinguished. This concludes the Dicotyledonæ. The commencement in Monocotyledoneæ is made with Hydrocharideæ mentioning for New South Wales one species of Ottelia, one Vallisneria, and one Hydrilla. But these, like water plants in general, have yet to be more fully gathered, and a close search would probably reveal the existence of Blyxa in New South Wales, as it was by one of the authors of the present work found almost a quarter of a century ago as far south as the latitude of Port Macquarie, in South Australia. Of Scitamineæ the colony possesses only Hellenia cærulea, which M. Bentham and Baron von Mueller concur in placing with Alpinia. There are, however, eight other Scitamineæ known from Queensland, chiefly through the Melbourne collections. Then follows the highly interesting and beautiful order of Orchideæ with its 200 species. The largest genus for New South Wales is Dendrobium, thirteen of the twenty-four hitherto known Australian species belonging to that colony, where of the allied genus Bolbophyllum, four species occur and six of Sarcochilus. The other genera, as far as New South Wales is concerned, are Liparis, Oberonia, Cleistoma, Dipodium Cymbidium, Phajus, Calanthe, Galeola, Gastrodia, Epipogium, Spiranthes, Calochilus, Thelymitra, Diuris, Orthoceras, Cryptostylis, Prasophyllum, Microtis, and Corysanthes. Mr. R. Fitzgerald, of the Survey Office, whose artistic skill and powers of observation are so well known to the scientific world, has rendered great assistance to the 6th volume of Our Flora; whilst a very large contribution of material was particularly obtained by the Rev. Dr. Woolls, F.L.S.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE.

(From the New Zealand Herald.)

IN the House of Representatives, on the 16th September, Mr. Vogel moved,—"That the House approves of the arrangement entered into by Mr. Russell with Mr. Samuel for a steam mail service via San Francisco, on the understanding that such arrangement is as follows:—That the colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand jointly contract for a twelve-knot service between San Francisco and Sydney and San Francisco and Port Chalmers, for six years, to be commenced within twelve months; thirteen round trips to be performed each year; the boats to be 2500 tons gross burthen, or equal to 2000 tons register. The route to be from Sydney and San Francisco via Kandavu, and to and from Port Chalmers and San Francisco, via Lyttelton, Wellington, Auckland, and Kandavu, calling off Napier each way. The boats from Sydney and from Port Chalmers alternately to proceed through to San Francisco, and the boats from San Francisco alternately to proceed through to Port Chalmers and Sydney, transhipments to be at Kandavu. The contractor to have all subsidies except those from the British Government and from the British colonies. New South Wales and New Zealand each to pay £40,000 per annum, and each to receive one-half the contributions from other colonies, and each to receive its own share of Imperial postage." Mr. Stafford moved as an amendment,—"That the steamers should call at Timaru on the same plan as Napier." He spoke strongly against the remission of Webb's penalties, when the utter insufficiency of the service was remembered. Mr. Rolleston supported Mr. Stafford's amendment. Mr. Bunny thought the coastal part of the service unnecessary. Respecting the penalties, a very strong case should be made out before the House was asked to remit them. The principle was wrong. Mr. Tolmie said that half the value of the service would be lost if the steamer did not visit the various ports. Mr. Webster would prefer to see the coastal service done by the local steamers, to run down to the Bluff. Mr. Macandrew thought that a mere postal arrangement was a minor consideration, besides facilitating travel. He saw no reason why the steamers should not call at Timaru and Oamaru. Mr. T. B. Gillies thought the present a convenient time for discussing the coastal question. He supported the resolution. Mr. O'Neil supported it. Mr. Murray did not see why the Suez service could not satisfy the colony. Mr. Pyke defended the proposal. Mr. Shepherd opposed the remission of the fines. Mr. Creighton also opposed the remission of fines. He hoped there would be no more American contracts. Mr. White supported the amendment, and hoped Webb's fines would be remitted. Mr. M'Gillivary supported the Government proposal. Mr. Sheehan supported the Government. He thought the question safe in their hands. He hoped the fines, &c., would be remitted, as Mr. Webb had worked hard and at a loss. The remission should be granted as a recognition of service. Mr. Henderson also supported the Government, and urged the remission of penalties. He showed that the losses of Webb were owing to the forced coastal service. Mr. Vogel replied, and pointed out that the question before the House was not what arrangement could be made, but whether the one made should be ratified. Eventually, perhaps, arrangements would be made with Queensland for a service, and these steamers would come by Taranaki and Nelson. The steamers calling at Nelson did not increase the expense, whereas if there was no delivery there the extra cost would be about £600. Mr. Vogel explained that the proposals were very similar to those made previously, and known as the Gavan Duffy line, with the difference that while the present scheme would cost the colonies about £40,000 a year each, the former one would have cost more.

MAITLAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SEPTEMBER 30.—The hot weather has now fairly set in, and a consequent amount of sickness has prevailed for some days. Almost every second person is complaining of colds and slight attacks of low fever. It is worthy of remark that the mortality for the quarter ended to-day has been much above the usual average, more especially among the very young and the very old. The great necessity that exists for our several Municipal Councils and police authorities to take vigorous action as to nuisances and ineffective drainage is becoming more apparent every day, if the health of the people is to be cared for. In the case of West Maitland,—notwithstanding the full and exhaustive report of Mr. D. C. Carter, together with its excellent suggestions, nothing has yet been done. The Council called for the report, received it, approved, and evidently put it away, as nothing more has been heard of it. The time is, however, not far distant when this question will force itself upon the attention of those whose duty it is to give the matter their earnest and serious attention.

Our vineyards are beginning to look quite green, and the leaves present a healthy appearance. There appears also to be, so far, good hope as to the potato crop. Several of the earlier varieties are presenting a forward appearance, and generally the plants are very vigorous.

A sad accident, resulting in the loss of life, happened to a little boy named Stevens, on Friday evening last. It appeared that the little fellow, after leaving school, proceeded with some of his companions to the river for the purpose of fishing, when he unfortunately lost his balance, fell into the water, and was drowned. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "accidentally drowned" returned. The action of recent floods is constantly changing the beds of the rivers, so that places usually considered safe have become positively deep and dangerous. In the case of the Hunter at West Maitland, all the shelving banks are on the other side, away from the town, while on this side the banks are precipitous and the water deep.

The Volunteers (East and West Maitland), together with the Maitland Cadets, were inspected by Major Bolton to-day. The result was considered satisfactory. A number of the Cadet Corps concluded a prize rifle match on Saturday. Considering that the competitors have been in practice only six months, the scoring was, on the whole, most excellent.

HILL END.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SEPTEMBER 30.—Eisenstaedter's crushing of 38 tons going about 2½ oz. to the ton has shown a good many judges of quartz that they are out for once in their calculations. A considerably higher yield was anticipated from the appearance of the stone; but this is very payable, and although a disappointment to a few, may be looked upon as satisfactory generally. The gold was very fine. These repeated disappointments in expected yields, and the large margin between assay and machine returns, recall one's mind to the defective state of the machinery in general use for extracting the most precious metal, and lead to wonder that so absorbing a subject as gold getting should have produced so little invention in its behalf. Not long ago an assay of tailings from stone returning under 3 oz. to the ton at the machine gave 1 oz. to the ton. This in clean stone. Everyone knows the influence of the presence of obnoxious minerals.

The Golden Belt seems on a fair way to make a stir in the world. A small crushing of 25 tons, obtained from two 6-foot stopes, taken along the north drive from the shaft to the boundary, gave an average yield of 25 dwts. to the ton. The best stone 7½ tons of this gave 2 oz. 17 dwts. smelted gold to the ton. Depth is required in this mine. A trial crushing is being got from the south drive, which if it be satisfactory, will be let on contract or tribute, and the shaft is going down on the underlay 60 feet, preparatory to opening out for fresh back stopes.

The Old England on Oaky Creek is looking well, and the line bids fair to rival some of the good claims. At 200 feet in the underlay shaft, or about 135 feet perpendicular, after sinking 20 feet through a break, the vein has made again about 6 inches thick, and looking like 3 oz. or 4 oz. stone. A small crushing has been going on at Cahill's, the result of which is estimated at about 1 oz., though there is some 7 oz. or 8 oz. stuff amongst it. The adjoining claim,

The Star of Hope is erecting a whim over their perpendicular shaft.

The two small lots from the Marshall's Rich Vein Co., crushed at Chappell's, have given a very encouraging return. 35 cwt. from the bottom of the shaft gave 15 oz. 15 dwts. to the ton, and 3½ tons, from the 80 feet level, gave 9 oz. 6 dwts. in all. The whole aspect of the claim, I am told, is improving. The vein is widening, ground getting easier, and slate coming in.

Jellard and Jeffree have had a crushing of 67 tons of odds and ends, at Pullen's, giving a return of 32½ oz. They are getting some good stone now from the Rose of England vein.

Rawsthorne's and Co.'s crushing has been most satisfactory, a cake of 574 oz. 7 dwts., going down by the last escort, from their main crushing of 129½ tons yielding 547 oz. 4 dwts., and the trial crushing of 7½ tons yielding 27 oz. 3 dwts. By the kind permission of the proprietors and the manager M. A. Chappell, I made the tour of the underground workings last week. My object was especially to see how Mr. Chappell had recovered the shaft which had closed in, and was in a very dangerous state. In the early days in what is now known as the middle workings at a comparatively shallow depth, a lot of stone averaging 10 oz. was obtained. No care was taken in securing the ground, as going to any greater depth than that then being worked was not anticipated. What timber was put in was only a few inches through, and all the mullock was sent to the surface. The result was, that the ground, having nothing to support it, came away bodily, smashing the timbers, 18 inches through, put in of late to secure it, and closing up the shaft. It is generally supposed that anything of this kind is impossible on Hawkins Hill, the ground is so solid that it will stand even without any care. If one could see the ingenious contrivances by which the shaft has been recovered, and the mechanical forethought evinced in the arrangement of the timber for finally securing the shaft and preventing a recurrence of the accident, he would at once admit that even here there is opportunity for the exhibition of skill. At the bottom of the perpendicular shaft, or in the west workings, are some good veins on the foot wall, enclosed in slate and apparently extending some distance west; and I could not help noticing that these veins extend into Brown's claim, but cannot be got at without mining the stalls or some equivalent operation, as the hitches to receive the foot of the stalls are cut into the wall that carries them. As soon as the shaft is finally secured the east workings will go on again. Driving north along the vein cut in the east cross cut is being continued.

The South Star shows improvement. The shaft is down 243 feet 6 inches, vein widening and gold in good quantity. The duffer vein is within 2 inches of the other and must soon join it.

In my last week's report I made a mistake in the number of the Old Rose of England that had cut the gold; it should have been No. 2, not No. 1. In this claim, during the past week, the veins have come together, and finally cut out, showing gold at the point of disappearance. The walls of slate continue, and the probability is that in a few feet we shall have a reappearance in a new character as a payable vein.

The Old Rose of England No. 1 is down 130 feet, and timbered nearly all the way.

The Australian tunnel is in 483 feet, and cut a small vein last Friday with no slate. Only two men are at work on it, and it is expected that the next belt of slate will bring in the looked-for veins. The first belt was passed some time back and was 15 feet through.

The Morning Star has cut a vein at a depth of 225 feet, apparently 8 inches thick, and full of mineral. A drill has been put through it, and a few chips broken off, nothing else. I hope in my next to be able to say more about it.

Matthewson is busy, though but four men are raising quartz, of which about 40 tons are to grass, showing good gold, but not so good as last, as the gold is finer. The north drive at bottom is in 60 feet. It reached the cross course in about 40 feet, and found the vein heaved west about 6 feet. It is returning nearly to its old course, going about due north, but is as yet unsettled and much broken, up. A drive is going in west from the winze at the 270 feet level, and has passed one vein and pricked another yesterday afternoon. The main shaft is going down perpendicularly, and is 310 feet in all. When sufficient depth is obtained to start the underlay, a pentiss will be put in, and sinking continued under that. The manager now contemplates what is very necessary, and will probably pay for itself—putting down a ladder-way, which will at the same time ventilate the mine and prospect it. He proposes sinking in the tunnel (put in long ago from the surface), so as to cut the vein now being worked about 30 feet before it, on the underlay, reaches the first crosscut at 150 feet level. At the same time he will rise up from the second crosscut, at 220 feet level, to meet it, and thus with the winze have communication to the 300 foot level. The gold in the bottom is far better and coarser than above; and, when the underhand stopes are carried in, something good may be looked for.

The Star of Peace has its shaft 30 feet below the stopes; stone looking well, and are stoping north; vein about 9 inches. The west crosscut has cut several leaders, but there is nothing defined as yet. A crosscut east has just been started. It will be remembered that a drive was put in north for 35 feet on Paxton's vein at 256 feet, this is the starting point. The new shaft is down 179 feet, and tenders are about being open for its continuance.

The Frenchman is down 214 feet. Leaders are forming between the hanging and foot wall veins, and running into the latter, showing gold occasionally. The vein has not yet been broken down.

'BUS TRAFFIC TO PETERSHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday, under the heading, "'Bus Traffic between Petersham and Sydney," is a report of a public meeting which was held in the Church of England schoolroom in that borough, at which the chairman (the Mayor, Mr. W. H. Pigott), in opening the business, said, "A short time ago the secretary of the Newtown 'Bus Company received a letter from the Commissioners, intimating that it was their intention that the 'buses between Sydney and Petersham should run only once in the hour, instead of three times in the hour." Upon the authority of this statement, the Transit Commissioners were subjected to a large amount of the (in my opinion) most vulgar abuse by the chairman.

It was also stated in effect that a petition, signed by over one hundred residents, was disregarded, and that there were then present at the indignation meeting about fifty persons, all in each case presumably residents of Petersham. What, I ask, ought to be the feelings of these persons, and every lover of truth, when I inform them that there is not a word of truth in the above statement made by the chairman.

The Commissioners, shortly after commencing their duties, submitted draft by-laws to every municipality within the police district of Sydney, with a request that the various Councils would favour them with any suggestions they deemed necessary for the more efficient working of public vehicles in their districts.

The Commissioners, however, received no reply from the Borough Council of Petersham, nor have they received any correspondence from any individual in any way directly connected with that suburb. The time-table for Petersham, as authorised by law, has not been objected to, and no proposition has ever been made to alter it.

The Commissioners are, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, charged to, I think, reform gigantic, long-existing, and, up to now, continually-increasing abuses in connection with the working of public vehicles; and in their efforts, hampered as they are, and probably will be to the end of the present year in every possible way, they have the unpleasant duty to perform of interfering with what many persons regard as their vested interests; and that there should be some gnashing of teeth amongst such persons is not to be wondered at. If it were not so, the Commissioners' office would, in my opinion, be useless for the purpose intended.

By allowing this a space in your paper you will oblige

WILLIAM TUNKS.

October 2.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A BOAT-OWNER?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Might I avail myself of your courtesy to put a question before the notice of boating men, which, if satisfactorily decided, would put an end to a long and seemingly endless discussion.

The question is briefly this: "Can a gentleman who has ordered a boat to be built, and of which the keel has been laid and the ribs affixed thereto, be said to be the *owner* of a bona fide boat?"

This question caused great argument and some heat at the annual meeting of the Sydney Amateur Sailing Club, last evening, as there happens to be a rule of the club "that any member of the club to be eligible for the post of commodore, vice-commodore, or sailing committee, must be a boat-owner." After a long discussion, it was carried by a majority, that a "boat, the keel of which was laid, was to be considered a bona fide boat." This, Sir, is briefly the *casus belli*, and if you will allow the same to be settled through your columns, you will oblige

BARNACLE.

BALMAIN REGATTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Will you permit me to reply through your columns to "H. A. L.'s" letter in your issue of 29th September respecting the Balmain Regatta.

"H. A. L." has arrived at the premature conclusion that the regatta is to be a "tame" affair, but he does not say why, and it is left to be concluded that it is perhaps because New Zealand will not be represented at the gig race. We are very sorry not to have the pleasure of their company on the occasion. Nevertheless, we have every reason to believe that the regatta will prove a very successful one. The programme contains a quite sufficient number of interesting events to redeem the occasion from any chance of tameness, and we shall be very fortunate if our regattas to come never fall below the standard of this year.

"H.A.L." proceeds to say that the failure in regard to the gig race is owing to the "ridiculous" definition of the term "Amateur" adopted by our rowers, and it would therefore surprise him somewhat to learn that he takes the same ridiculous view that we do, the definition he gives being almost precisely that which obtains with us. He is not aware apparently, that we divide "amateurs" into two classes, and that we consider we have very excellent reasons for confining the gig race to "bona fide" or "gentlemen" amateurs. These reasons will perhaps make themselves felt in time in New Zealand, as they are now doing in Victoria. We can afford to smile at the illumination "H. A. L." is kind enough to shed for our benefit on the vexed question of "amateurs;" but his is only a very rudimentary knowledge of the subject, as he will no doubt learn in time.

We do not wish, however, that a wrong impression should get abroad as to the gig race, and would therefore state for the benefit of our New Zealand friends, that the Victorians are not shut out owing to our rules regarding amateurs. Their champion crew, though two of them are not "bona fide" amateurs, were not only allowed to enter, but were specially invited to do so, and their reason for declining is simply, as they say, that they cannot get away.

We are glad to hear that rowing is supported in such a spirited fashion in New Zealand; but would take the opportunity of saying to "H. A. L.," that it is not at all likely the Balmain Committee will ever take the retrograde step of throwing open their intercolonial gig race to "all amateurs;" and if there are so many crews in New Zealand, surely they can find at any rate one, if not more, who would come within our definition of "bona fide" amateurs.

I need scarcely add that it would give us the greatest pleasure at any time to welcome a crew from the "land of the Maori."

W. K. CHAPMAN,
Hon. Sec. Balmain Regatta.

TWO COACH ACCIDENTS.—An accident occurred to the Orange mail on Friday last (says the *Bathurst Times*) the other side of Dunkeld. One of the traces gave way as the vehicle was ascending a hill, and the whole team started at a gallop. Fortunately, however, although the coach was filled with passengers no damage was done except the smashing of the pole and the breaking of some of the harness. The other accident happened between Carcoar and Cowra. On last Thursday evening, as the coach, carrying the gold escort, four passengers, and the mail, was going down Burley Jockey Hill, on its way from Carcoar to Cowra, the spokes of the off fore wheel suddenly broke, close to the nave, and the jerk caused by the fall of the axletree threw Sergeant Brookes, who was driving at the time, head foremost on to the road. The sergeant was stunned by the fall, and the coach would have been dragged over him, had the horses not stopped immediately after the accident happened. Mr. J. T. West and Joseph Poole, who were on the front seat with Sergeant Brookes, jumped off and were not hurt. Three passengers and two troopers were so closely packed inside the coach that they were perfectly helpless, but as the vehicle was not overturned, they were not injured. The sergeant, who was removed from the road, soon recovered consciousness, and the coachman went to the Sheet of Bark, where he got a horse and cart to carry the passenger's luggage to Cowra.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	£2269	19	11
Wine (still)	93	0	0
Tobacco and snuff	67	2	0
Cigars	33	2	6
Tea	19	15	0
Sugar (unrefined)	25	0	0
Rice	29	12	8
Dried fruits	25	17	6
Ad valorem duty	233	7	5
Specific duty	45	14	2
Bonded warehouses	34	5	0
Harbour and light dues	35	17	0
Pilotage	64	7	0
Harbour dues	6	0	0
Total	£3001	16	2

The Bengal, from Melbourne, with part of original cargo from Boston; and the Abergeldie from London, with general merchandise valued at £82,900, arrived this morning.

The report respecting the failure of Mr. Condell, leather dealer, mentioned in this morning's *Herald*, proves to be incorrect.

Transactions in the Import market were not very numerous to-day. At auction, Messrs. Stubbs and Co. offered a cargo of Mauritius sugars and disposed of a good quantity at £36 10s. to £37 15s. for yellows, £38 7s. 6d. to £40 10s. for straw to whites. Balances of Honolulu sugar realized from £20 to £35 10s. Devoe's kerosene oil, 2s. 5d.; sultana raisins, 8d.; currants, 4½d. to 4¾d., &c. No private sales of any importance transpired.

There was an increase in the number of transactions reported in the Stock and Share market this morning. Bank stock firm, sales confined to City at 10¼. New South Wales 48½ to 49. Steam shares in better demand. Australasian advanced again to 20, and Illawarra changed hands at 4¾. Insurance stock continues about the same as before. United sold at 13s. 6d.

There was a full attendance at the public sales of produce held to-day. Several lots of new wool were quitted at full figures—greasy at 10½d. to 14¼d.; fleece, 18½d. to 20d. Other descriptions also commanded good prices. There was active competition for sheepskins, and the catalogues were cleared at 5½d. to 10d. Leather in less demand; prices about the same. The sales were:—

By Messrs. Mort and Co.—Leather: Sole at 5½d. to 10½d, shoulder pieces at 10½d., horse butts at 10½d., kip at 19½d. to 22½d., tweed at 33d. to 37d., calf at 42d.

By Mr. Bridge.—Wool: PP, 8 bales of fleece (new clip) at 19½d., mixed at 10½d. to 12¾d., greasy at 9½d., handwashed at 17½d., scoured at 16d. to 21½d., skinwool at 11½d. to 13d., locks at 8d., 7 lots sheepskins at 5½d. to 8¾d., pelts at 4½d. Leather: Sole at 9½d. to 11½d., harness at 12½d. to 14½d., basils at 9s. 11d. to 10s., pieces at 4d., bag at 18s. 1d. per side, kangaroo at 18d., goatskins at 18d., kip at 21½d., tweed at 30d. to 32d.

By Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin.—Wool: DS over M, 5 bales of greasy at 11¾d.; SC, 5 ditto at 12½d.; IB over IB, 20 ditto at 10½d.; WHE, 5 fleece at 17½d.; IB over IB, 31 fleece at 20d.; B in diamond, 7 scoured at 22d., greasy 5¾d. to 14½d., scoured at 14½d. to 17½d., pieces at 5½d. to 11½d., lambs at 13½d., fleece at 18½d. mixed at 4d. to 7d., clips at 8d. 24 lots sheepskins at 4¾d. to 10d., pelts at 2½d.

By Mr. Turner.—Wool: Mixed at 4d. to 6d., greasy at 8d. to 11¼d., fleece at 9½d. to 12d., scoured at 15½d. to 17½d. 18 lots of sheepskins at 4½d. to 9d. Pelts at 6½d. Leather: Sole at 6½d. to 13½d., harness at 13d. to 15½d., yearling at 23d., kip at 17d. to 22½d., tweed at 23½d. to 36d., bridle at 15d., cordovan at 22½d., kangaroo at 29d., bag at 17s. 1d., basils at 11s. 6d. to 12s., pieces at 4d., horse butts at 10d.

By Messrs. Richardson and Wrench.—Wool: COX, 9 bales of greasy at 11½d.; GE over Yenda, 70 ditto at 11d.; ditto, 17 pieces at 7½d., 3 locks at 4d., 1 pieces at 6½d. Sheepskins at 5d. to 7½d.

The Wonga Wonga (s.) brings Auckland papers to the 25th. The *Southern Cross* of the 23rd reports:—

We last week referred to the largeness of the Customs revenue this month. Up to yesterday evening the amount collected was £15,982 19s 4d, as follows:—First week of the month, £4679 11s 8d; second week, £6996 18s 5d; third week, £4306 9s 6d. It will be seen that this is much above the average for twenty days. For the quarter ending June 30, of the present year, the amount of revenue collected was £46,368 1s 11d, or an average of £15,502 per month. Making allowance for Saturday's revenue it will be seen that during the portion of the present month that has elapsed, the duty collected is equal to the average revenue of the complete months in the June quarter. The deliverances during the past week have not been large, and business was quiet. We ascribe this to a great extent to the fulness of stocks rendering the market flat in respect of teas, tobaccos, and some other goods. Upon a fair estimate of the consumption of teas we think the present stocks are equal to nearly seven months' supply, rather than the lower estimate in last week's report. It is almost impossible to place a line at anything like a fair value. Tobaccos are equally difficult to move. The stock of candles are not large, and firmer prices rule. We quote at 11¼d to 11½d. The amount coming forward is inconsiderable. In the City of Auckland (now discharging) and the St. Leonard (expected), the total amount is 220 cwt. (about 900 boxes.) Probably the supply will be supplemented from Australia. Salt is overstocked and dull at £4 12s 6d. The malt coming forward in the vessels mentioned amounts to 1095 quarters. Southern producers are disposed to clear off stocks, consequently the market is easier than for many months. Sales of Southern malt have been made at 9s 6d to 10s. There is no barley offering. Otago pearl barley, although only in moderate supply, rules low—no higher than £24 being offered. We have heard of a line of wool-packs moving at 5s, duty paid. Sugars have not yet been added to, but, although the supply is small, there is little speculation, owing to the expected shipments already noticed. In liquids we have to report some little activity, especially in brandies. A line of Otard's bulk was disposed of during the week at 6s 9d. Hennessy's is so scarce that holders do not care to sell except in small lines to customers. We quote nominally at 8s 6d per gallon in bulk; cases, 32s. Messrs. E. and H. Isaacs quitted Beehive brand at 21s. The amount on board the City of Auckland and St. Leonard is 1876 gallons in bulk, and 1350 in case. Greenlees and Colville's whisky, the only bulk whisky sought after here, is rather scarce; the present quotation is 5s 6d. Other brands of whisky are supplied. Dunville's whisky was quitted at auction during the week at 16s 6d per dozen. Bernard's old tom (well supplied) at 13s 3d; Lemon Hart rum, 30 o. p., 4s 6d per gallon. All brands of stout are scarce, and worth 15s 6d to 14s. In bottled beer there is not much doing. Tennent's ale is supplied, and offering at 13s 6d; other good brands scarce, and quoted at 13s 6d to 14s. The breadstuffs market shows little improvement. We continue to quote Auckland flour at £14 and £17. We are glad to say that the produce of our local mills maintains its good reputation. TSF brand is still highly spoken of by the bakers. There is a good deal of indifferent Southern flour in the market, which depresses prices. We quote Canterbury flour at £12 10s to £13; Dunedin, £13 10s. Oats are scarce, and meet with good inquiry at 5s 3d to 5s 4d. Maize is rather firmer, and holders of good samples are not inclined to quit under 5s; a line of inferior was sold at auction at 3s 6d.

The *Age* of Monday reports of the Melbourne markets:—

The markets generally exhibited an unchanged aspect at the close of the week. The country houses complain of the scarcity of orders; this may be accounted for, however, in some degree by the impassable state of the roads, a condition of affairs which should mend with the advancing season. Breadstuffs rule without material alteration; the demand is maintained on a moderate scale, and receipts from the interior correspond; stocks in the city mills and warehouses, however, are sufficient for six weeks' consumption, and the bakers have supplied themselves for a short time; in such circumstances it is difficult to see how prices can advance without speculation. Flour is offering at £14 15s for first country brands in parcels; any transactions taking place are at about that figure. City made flour realised £15, bags returned, for bakers' parcels. Wheat is worth 6s 9d, with light offerings. In feeding grains, maize is suffering much depression, the trade demand not being sufficiently large to carry off the somewhat heavy arrivals, and speculators stand aloof until such time as the market shall have worked itself into a position more favourable for their operations. Quotations are nominally maintained at 4s 3d to 4s 4d, but it is reported that for a cargo not in the best condition less money was accepted. Oats are quiet. The extraordinary, and so far well sustained movement in brandy is still the most important feature in the markets, heavy transactions being concluded daily, and always at a steady and marked improvement in prices. Some large parcels of Hennessy's and Martell's bulk have changed hands this morning, the details, however, are in most cases kept private, though we have particulars of over 100 hogsheads: Hennessy's 1872 was placed at 9s 3d, and Martell's 1869 at 10s 6d. Hennessy's case has had a large share of attention, and parcels aggregating 6000 cases have found buyers at various prices between 29s 3d and 30s, chiefly at the latter figure, which is now thoroughly established.

MINING.

THURSDAY EVENING.

WE are still unable to report any material improvement in the Share market. The rumours regarding Paxton's vein caused some sales at 2s. 6d. to 4s., but the demand fell off after an announcement was made on the authority of the mining manager that the new find was 4-oz. stone. Hickson, Creighton, and Beard sold at 5s. 3d. Peak Downs copper took an upward turn, and a number changed hands at 14s. 6d. to 15s., closing with buyers at the latter price. South Cobar sold at 8s. 6d. Cobar wanted at 28s.; sellers at 32s. 6d.

Krohmann's G. M. Co.—The official manager reports that a dividend has been declared of 1s. 3d. per share, payable at the company's office on and after the 6th October. The recent crushing has yielded 1873 oz. of gold, valued at £7211 1s.; the balance remaining in hand from last crushing is £1595 7s. 10d., making in all £8806 8s. 10d. The dividend now declared will absorb £5000, leaving at credit of current account £3806 8s. 10d. Besides this, the reserve fund remains intact, being placed in the bank on fixed deposit, and comprising £4066. The company has also still to receive the proceeds of tailings shipped to England, and estimated to produce upwards of £1000. In all, the company has about £9000 available after payment of present dividend. The total expenditure of the company since former dividend has been about £2000. The mining

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manager reports as follows:—"North shaft sunk 3 feet during week since the timbering was finished, making it now 260 feet deep. In the prospecting shaft the drive west is in 3 feet, with no change to report. Stoping on No. 3 vein; getting stone of the usual quality. Stone on hand, 2 tons seconds, and ½ cwt. of first quality."

Jeffree and Gellard's A. G. M. Co.—The manager reports, under date of October 2, that "67¼ tons quartz crush & yielded 32 oz. 9 dwts. 15 grs. gold."

Victorian Trunkey G. M. Co.—The manager, under date of September 30, advises:—"Since writing you yesterday the water has been reduced 4 feet more in the shaft, making total of 46 feet baled."

Star of Peace G. M. Co.—The mining manager, under date of October 1, reports as follows:—"In the underhand stopes work is being pushed on vigorously to raise quartz for crushing; the vein at present is smaller than usual, which retards our progress considerably in accumulation of stone; cross-cut west still being driven; just passed through one vein—no gold visible in it; expect to get other veins shortly. The old shaft is down 31 feet below the level of stopes; the vein is a good size, and carries gold. We have also commenced driving a cross-cut east to intersect the veins in that direction further than those known as Paxton's old veins; this cross-cut is in about 4 feet, and expect to cut a vein in 3 or 4 more. Fresh contract let for further sinking new shaft; contractors commenced work this morning. The amount of quartz in shed is about 200 tons."

Carroll and Beard G. M. Co.—The mining manager reports, under date 2nd instant, as follows:—"Have just completed timbering the shaft 32 feet. Now sinking shaft. Drive in towards Kapps' 10 feet, at 303 feet level. On hand, 10 tons quartz (seconds)."

Johnson's G. M. Co.—The mining manager, under date 1st instant, reports as follows:—"Work on hand, timbering main shaft, which is now 308 feet deep. Purpose calling for tenders for the sinking of a further depth of 50 or 100 feet. No results from the prospecting on the vein 38 feet west of the shaft. Have started to work upwards in it where it shows best.

Fischer and Beard's G. M. Co.—The mining manager telegraphs, 2nd instant:—"Struck reef over 20 inches thick; shows gold very fair. Letter by post."

The Big Ruby Tin M. Co.—The mining manager reports as follows:—I beg to advise you of having raised 4 tons of ore during the week, and having dispatched 50 bags weighing 2¼ tons on the 23rd, and have now on hand about 6 tons."

Tiengah Tin M. Co.—The mining manager reports as follows:—"Cope's Creek, September 27th, 1873. I have a party of Chinese working again in the creek; they washed out 8 cwt. of ore yesterday and to-day. I have also another party of Europeans at work on tribute; they are on good washdirt, and will wash next week; so I shall be able to follow up the old run in the line of tin-getting if the weather keeps fine. I have to advise having raised 27 cwt. of ore during the week, and having dispatched 60 bags weighing 55 cwt., and have on hand 26 cwt.

Wheal Edith Tin M. Co.—Managers report the following telegram:—"Stanthorpe, September 30.—The tributors raised 4 tons last week and 9 tons the week before; partly employed cutting races. Ground looks well. Getting ore away."

Wheal Johnson Tin M. Co.—Managers report the following telegram:—"Stanthorpe, October 1, 1873.—Five tons are got last week, four tons forwarded, and 13 cwt. got by the tributors."

Pickwick G. M. Co.—Mining manager reports, under date September 27:—"Have finished timbering the shaft within six feet of the bottom, and commenced to drive to cut the reef at the depth we are, 93 feet; the drive is 3 feet, we are going through nice blue slaty rock. I think as soon as we are through it we will come on the reef."

Lucky Venture G. M. Co.—Mining manager reports, under date September 29:—"Raising quartz from both levels. I have about 40 tons of very fair stone at grass. Will start crushing in a few days at the Imperial Battery. In the lower level the vein is 18 inches thick. Gold showing well in the solid. Work progressing satisfactorily.

CRICKET.

University Cricket Club.

The half-yearly general meeting of the above club was held last Wednesday evening. Mr. Hugh Kennedy, Registrar of the University, and one of the vice-presidents of the club, occupied the chair, and the room was filled with members. The Honorary Secretary (Mr. E. Barton) read the following report:—

1. In the report presented to the annual general meeting of the club, held on the 26th of March, the committee stated that so far as the season had then progressed it had been one of more than usual activity. In the meantime there has not been any reason to modify the opinion then expressed. Those who watched the doings of the last summer cannot have failed to observe that the number of matches played, and their important character, stamped it as the most interesting and the most beneficial season which had occurred for a number of years. The engagements of the University Club included no small proportion of the more important events. Among these may be mentioned one match for the Challenge Cup (in which, notwithstanding the determined efforts of our eleven, the Albert Club were deservedly victorious), and three provincial matches, comprising one against a combined eleven selected from Newcastle, Maitland, and Singleton, and two in which our team were opposed to the Bathurst Club.

2. The results of the club's operations in the field may be summarised as follows:—The first eleven played eleven matches, of which they won four, lost five, and drew two. Of the five matches lost, three resulted in finishes so close that in each case the issue was in doubt almost to the last moment. The second eleven played seven matches; were victorious in four, lost two, and one was drawn. They will, therefore, well bear comparison with the senior branch as to the result of their exertions. A reference to the appended table of averages will show that, in the first eleven, Mr. Coates has won the club's prize for the highest batting average with 15 runs per inning, and Mr. Beard has obtained the club's badge for bowling with an average of 6 3 runs per wicket. In the second eleven Mr. E. Nathan receives the prize for batting, his average being 12·3 runs per inning; and Mr. Gill, with the excellent bowling average of 3 runs per wicket, will be the recipient of the badge presented by Mr. R. Teece. Mr. Garrett's average of 4 runs per wicket is also very commendable. The several trophies will be presented this evening.

3. The Ground Committee have paid every attention to the improvement of the University oval. The playing portion has been greatly enlarged; a horse and dray for the use of the ground-keeper have been bought; the pavilion is about to be repainted, and with the garden neatly enclosed, and a number of trees have been planted. These improvements, together with other expenses lately incurred, have absorbed a great proportion of the club's funds; and the committee would suggest to members the desirability of greater punctuality in future in the payment of their subscriptions. The funds at the Ground Committee's disposal have enabled them to render it most probable that the wickets at last will in the current season be in very good order. More cannot yet be done, for the fielding ground cannot be extensively levelled and improved except at an expense which the committee do not at present deem it prudent to incur.

4. The prospects of the now commencing season are undeniably promising. The series of cup matches will be resumed on the 10th of November, and your representatives will meet the holders of the cup on the 22nd and 29th of the same month. Besides the prospects of many other good matches, is to be considered the very strong probability that the team of English cricketers expected shortly to arrive in Melbourne will also visit New South Wales. Although the Cricket Association have not felt themselves justified in entering into the speculation which is to bring about the meeting of the English and the colonial players, they are apparently ready to use their best exertions to ensure the success of any matches with the All England Eleven which may be played in Sydney. It is unreasonable to suppose that the visitors will end their Australian tour within the boundaries of Victoria; and there can be little, if any, doubt that the Albert Ground will be the scene of more than one most interesting contest between the English champions and the representatives of New South Wales.

5. It is to be regretted that the important events alluded to will render it impossible to arrange for this year the Cricket Match and Boat Race between the Universities of Melbourne and Sydney. Letters touching this subject have passed between the respective secretaries, and their purport will be stated to you. Much as they lament the necessity for further delay in the resumption of these enjoyable and most beneficial meetings, the committee cannot but feel that the benefits which will accrue to all cricketers from the visit of a first-rate English Eleven must outweigh any mere club consideration. Yet although they are not disheartened at this further postponement of the third Inter-University cricket match and boat-race, your committee earnestly hope that of such disappointments the present may be the last for many years to come.

6. In conclusion, the committee desire to impress upon you the necessity of properly utilizing the cricketing strength now to be found in the ranks of your playing members, so as to prove during this season that in the tented field we are as formidable as ever.

The Hon. Secretary then read letters from the hon. secretaries of the Melbourne University Cricket and Boat Club, after which

The Chairman moved that the report be adopted. He highly commended the Ground Committee for the very great improvements which they had effected and were still effecting upon the University Oval. While alluding to the club's cricket ground, he was happy to state that the application of the committee for the grant of a sum of money to the club, for the purpose of aiding them in the work of improving the Oval, had been submitted by him to the Senate, who had agreed to pay to the club, on the 1st of January next, £20, to be expended in the manner mentioned. (Cheers.) Any trees or shrubs required by the club might be obtained from the University gardener, who would render any assistance in his power in ornamenting the ground. He entirely agreed with that part of the report which referred to the inter-University cricket and rowing matches, and was glad the committee were so fully alive to their very great importance and utility. He had great pleasure in moving the adoption of the report. (Cheers.)

Mr. Arthur M. Allen seconded the motion. He was happy to find that there was such good prospect of the University Oval being made a thoroughly good cricket ground, as he believed that the future success of the club largely depended upon their giving members every facility for practice. Although the club had not won so many matches during the last as during previous seasons, he attached little importance to that fact, for the character of the matches lost had been very high, and in the interests of cricket the club had not hesitated to challenge stronger teams than they could themselves produce, and had invariably on such occasions played the pluckiest of up-hill games. A notable instance was the match against the combination from the North. It was difficult to overrate the importance of these provincial matches, which were so well calculated to show to Sydney players and to intercolonial selection committees, the real strength of the country players.

Mr. R. Teece supported the motion. In referring to the matches lost during last season, it must not be forgotten that the club had on scarcely any occasion been able to bring their strongest team into the field. The causes which led to that misfortune no longer existed, and he anticipated a prosperous season for the club.

The report was adopted by acclamation.

Mr. Long moved that the Hon. Secretary be requested to convey the thanks of the Club to the Senate for their very liberal aid to the committee in the work of improving the University Oval. The motion was seconded by Mr. Coates, and carried amid cheers.

The Chairman then submitted to the meeting certain resolutions which the committee had approved, for the purpose of improving the systems of selection and of practice. Instead of leaving the power of selecting teams in the hands of the General Committee, it was proposed that selection committees be appointed, one for each eleven—namely, Messrs. H. M. Faithfull, R. Teece, and E. Barton for the first eleven; and Messrs. G. Long, J. Gill, and E. Barton for the second. It was also proposed to appoint captains to regulate practice on the Domain and on the Oval. Messrs. R. Teece and E. Barton for the former, and Messrs. Faithfull and Long for the latter; giving to such captains power to inflict a fine in certain cases, and to the committee power to remove the offending member in certain other cases. The resolutions were severally submitted to the meeting by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. R. Teece, and adopted; Mr. Teece explaining their advantages, and adverting to the fact that all the defeats suffered last season might be attributed to a falling off, occasioned by desultory practice, in that good fielding for which the first eleven had before been so notorious.

The Chairman then presented the following prizes:—To Mr. Coates, for highest batting average in the first eleven, a claret jug; to Mr. Beard, for best bowling average in the same eleven, a gold badge; to Mr. E. Nathan, for batting, second eleven, a beer mug; and to Mr. Gill, for bowling in the same eleven, the gold badge given by Mr. R. Teece. The recipients suitably acknowledged the presentations.

Mr. Kennedy was then voted out of the chair, and Mr. Love into it: and after a vote of thanks to the former gentleman for his able conduct as chairman, the usual University ceremony of toasting the badge winners was performed *con amore*, and the formal business terminated.

The Secretary stated that the club would on Saturday commence operations for the season by playing a scratch match on the Oval.

Carlton Cricket Club.—The annual general meeting of the above named club was held on Wednesday evening last, at the Rooms of Mr. J. Davis, South Head Road, Mr. Joseph Coulter in the chair. The secretary (Mr. W. Terry) read the report, which furnished the members with the number of matches played during the past season—those won and lost,—the numerical strength of the club—its financial position and valuable suggestions in reference to its future management. Mr. F. Hayman moved the adoption of the report. Mr. T. Magoveny submitted a code of new rules, which were generally approved, and for which the meeting tendered their thanks. The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing season, viz.:—Mr. J. Davis, president; Mr. W. Terry, secretary; Mr. F. Hayman, treasurer; and a committee consisting of Messrs. H. Roberts, T. Magoveny, W. Turner, and A. Bethel. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

PHILLIP-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A meeting of the members and friends of the congregation was held on the evening of Monday last, 29th September, the object of which was to take leave of their minister, the Rev. Adam Thomson, who was recently appointed to the office of Principal of St. Andrew's College.

The congregation, we understand, has been united with the congregation of St. Stephen's Church, Macquarie-street, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Dr. Steel, and will meet next Sabbath for worship in St. Stephen's, Macquarie-street, and continue doing so until the church in Phillip-street has undergone some extensive alterations and repairs, in order to supply the increased accommodation necessary for the united congregation. At the meeting on Monday night there was a large gathering of the members and friends of the congregation; the children of the sabbath school also being present.

The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Adam Thomson and Rev. J. B. Laughton, of Parramatta.

Mr. J. H. Goodlet, chairman of the congregation, presided, and took occasion to say that although they sincerely regretted the loss they would sustain in taking leave of their much esteemed pastor, Mr. Thomson, he believed that great good would result to the Church in general, and what was their loss would be its gain, and he was pleased to know that although Mr. Thomson might no longer minister to their spiritual wants he would still be amongst them as one of themselves, though the relationship existing between them would be somewhat changed. They had met on the present occasion to say good-bye to him as their minister, and as an expression of their esteem. He would now call on Mr. Mailer, clerk of the congregation, to read the address to Mr. Thomson.

To the Rev. Adam Thomson, of Phillip-street Presbyterian Church.

Rev. and dear Sir,—Parting words are not easily, and sometimes not wisely said, and although conscious of your instinctive recoiling from words of praise or commendation addressed to you, we feel we should be guilty of a want of courtesy were we to allow you to part from us as the minister of this congregation without expressing the high esteem in which you are held by us.

Your appointment to another office in the Church has rendered necessary the severance of the ties with which we, as a people, and you as our minister, have been bound; and in parting you will suffer us to say, that we are keenly sensible of our great privilege in having been permitted to enjoy your ministrations for upwards of twelve years. The warm interest you have always evinced in our welfare as a people in temporal as well as spiritual concerns, the fervour with which you declared your message as a minister of the Blessed Gospel, your uniform urbanity of manner, your manly sincerity, your unswerving integrity, your Christian wisdom and devotedness, all render the ties, now to be broken, the cause of much sorrow on our part.

Your elevation to the office of Principal of St. Andrew's College, while reflecting an honour on the congregation from which you were chosen, will bring with it to you new responsibilities and duties, and possibly new trials; and while we acknowledge that in your new sphere of labours, you will occupy a position of great usefulness in the training of the future ministers of our beloved Church, we believe that you are every way qualified for the duties of your high office, and we trust that the desire of your own heart will be fully realized, and that you will be still more honoured in advancing the best interests of the Presbyterian cause throughout the colony, and that the blessing of the Great Head of the Church may follow your labours.

Rev. and dear Sir, in parting with you and your esteemed family, we earnestly hope that any comfort which the world can afford will be yours in abundance. We have to ask you to accept of this purse and its contents as a token of love and respect; and that you may long enjoy a large share of Divine goodness is the desire and prayer of yours faithfully,

(Signed on behalf of the members and friends of Phillip-street Presbyterian Church),
J. H. Goodlet, Chairman of the Congregation.

September 29, 1873.

Mr. Goodlet thereafter presented the address, which was very prettily illuminated, and in a handsome frame, and also a purse of sovereigns—the purse worked by one of the ladies of the congregation. Mr. Goodlet also presented to Mrs. Thomson, in the name of the ladies of the congregation, a suitable gift as a parting memorial, and for her valuable services in presiding at the harmonium.

The Rev. A. Thomson replied as follows:—

My dear Mr. Chairman and Christian Friends,—When, some time ago, my congregation had received, in so kind and Christian-like a spirit, the announcement of my intended demission of my pastoral charge, and passed a unanimous resolution so affectionately expressive of their sentiments in relation to the sundering of the tie betwixt us, as pastor and people, I did not anticipate a renewal of "parting words," in the form they have taken this evening. With all that is gratifying in it, the position is embarrassing. On the one hand, your generous gift—especially as following on so much that was generous and kind throughout the whole of my ministry among you—demands acknowledgments which I am at a loss to convey with sufficient emphasis; while on the other, the whole tone and terms of the accompanying "address" are so far beyond my merits, that I feel it to be far more fitted—though I am sure you did not mean it so—to humble than elate me; and, were it not for the large allowance which must always be made in such cases for unconscious exaggeration, it would be difficult for me to express my estimate of your kindness, without seeming to reflect on your judgment. I am happily relieved from such constraint in thanking you—as I do with all my heart—for your beautiful and handsome gifts to my wife. Here I have great freedom, in not only acknowledging your kindness, but commending your discernment. If I have been enabled to render any public service, you have here struck on one of its main sources; for a public man would have but little heart for his work, and must be robbed of half his strength for it, unless surrounded by those unobtrusive but ever-telling influences which make home happy. And now, my dear friends, you must excuse me, in confining myself, on the present occasion, to simply acknowledging with heartfelt gratitude the goodness, to me and mine, of yourselves and of others connected with the congregation in the course of my ministry, many of whom, amid the rapid changes of colonial life, are now removed from it, some of them far away. There are other and more solemn aspects of the relation which has subsisted between us, and of its termination, which there has been already more suitable opportunity for my dwelling on, and to which I must not now recur. Let me conclude by assuring you, and others of my late people, that, though our relative positions are now changed, I shall not cease to have you in my heart, and that my desire and prayer for you all, and for the members of our several families is, and shall be, that "the peace of God," and "the God of peace," may be with you.

There were also tokens of recognition of services rendered to the choir, presented to Mr. M'Skimming for the interest he had taken in their improvement, and also to Master James Thomson, with a similar purpose.

The following address from the Sabbath-school, illuminated and in a frame, similar to that presented by the congregation, read by one of the scholars, and together with a handsome pair of eye-glasses and case with suitable inscription, were presented to Mr. Thomson:—

Sydney, 29th September, 1873.

To the Rev. A. Thomson.

Dear Sir,—Our parents and the other friends of the congregation have made the occasion of your leaving an opportunity of expressing their love and regard for you as their minister, and, following their example, we, the *children of the Sabbath-school*, desire on our own account most affectionately to ask of you to accept of our best wishes for your future happiness.

We hope we need not tell you that we are very sorry that any cause should have arisen to have taken you away from us; but we suppose and believe you know what is best to be done, and that you are satisfied that greater good will follow your labours in the Master's work.

You will allow us, dear sir, to say that we hope that so far as we know ourselves, we will not so soon forget your kind and loving expressions of sympathy and regard for our welfare, the interest you have taken in all that was interesting to us, your wise counsel and generous encouragement in well-doing; and the kind smile with which you always met us, ever reminding us of the words of Him who said

"Suffer little children to come unto me."

Dear Sir, in taking leave of you, we trust that we will still enjoy the privilege of calling you our dear minister, even though our position be somewhat changed, and that in after years if God should spare us and you together, we will continue still to love you, and show by our behaviour that your wishes on our behalf have not been altogether in vain. Will you accept, dear sir, these small tokens of our esteem, and may the blessing of Him who blessed little children be yours in time, and at last when your work is done, may you find a happy entrance to that place, for which you have taught us to prepare.

We are, Rev. and very dear Sir,
Yours, most respectfully,
Signed on behalf of the children of the Sabbath School,
Henrietta Beattie,
Lizzie Gilchrist,
John Mailer, Superintendent.

The Rev. A. Thomson made the following reply:—

My dear young Friends,—I hardly know how to thank you for your affectionate address, so elegantly framed, and your beautiful and costly gifts accompanying it; the whole presented with such simple and touching grace. I should have felt more comfortable in receiving all this at your hands if I thought I had done anything to deserve it from you. Those who really deserve your thanks are your excellent teachers, who have watched over you with such loving care, spent so much time and thought and pains in seeking your good, and met with you from Sabbath to Sabbath to teach you those things by which you might be "made wise unto salvation," and so be led "in the way in which you should go, that when you are old you may not depart from it." Especially are your thanks due to our excellent friend Mr. Mailer, who is quite a model of a sabbath school superintendent, who has ever been among you, and among those who have been in the school before you, as a father among his children, and whose concern for his scholars and his anxiety for their highest interests in after life, is so real that we might truly say to them, "Now we live, if ye stand fast in the Lord." To your admirable superintendent, and the staff of teachers whom he has gathered round him, in the past and up till now, I feel that I am myself under the deepest obligation. Other duties on the Sabbath prevented me from personally visiting the school, or specially addressing you from the pulpit, except on rare occasions. But the superintendent and teachers have supplied my lack of service; and I chiefly prize your present demonstration of affection towards myself as furnishing the hope that you have profited under them, and the further hope that, by-and-bye, you will follow their example by becoming Sabbath-school teachers yourselves, as well as by taking an interest in the work of the Church generally, and thus shall we all meet at last on the common platform of having done what we could for serving God our Saviour, and leading others to serve him too. And now, my dear young friends, let me again sincerely thank you for your very unexpected and too ill-deserved address and gifts. And let me assure you that, whatever else I may have been wanting in, I have not been wanting in affectionate interest in you; and that nothing will give me more sincere happiness in the future than in observing or knowing that the children of our good old Phillip-street Sabbath-school are rising up to fulfil the promise of their childhood and youth, and are translating early Christian instruction into earnest Christian living.

Miss Thomson also received as a parting gift from the scholars a very beautifully illuminated copy of the "Lord's Prayer" in a frame.

During the evening the choir sang a selection of anthems and the children some of the Sabbath-school hymns, and the audience were supplied with fruit and cake.

The meeting throughout sustained its interest, but it was evident that the separation from a minister so highly esteemed as Mr. Thomson was to all present a source of deep regret.

REDUCTION IN FIRE PREMIUMS on Dwelling-houses, and other buildings not used for purposes of trade, and on their contents.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £250,000, with UNLIMITED Liability of Shareholders.
Directors:
John Brewster, Esq., Chairman.
Richard Jones, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Thomas C. Breillat, Esq.
John Fraser, Esq.
Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C.
Geo. W. Lord, Esq., M.L.A.

Surveyor: William Munro, Esq.
Agent for Sydney and Suburbs: Mr. Edward Ramsay.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.
Offices—Pitt and Hunter streets.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 1st October, 1873.

LEASE OF REFRESHMENT ROOMS ON THE GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND NORTHERN RAILWAYS.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until 11 o'clock a.m., on TUESDAY, the 14th October, from persons willing to contract for Leasing from 1st November next to 31st December, 1876, the Refreshment Rooms at the following stations:—

SOUTH LINE—Sydney and Mittagong.
WEST LINE—Penrith and Mount Victoria.
NORTH LINE—Singleton.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for Railway Refreshment Rooms."

Dimensions, &c., of the several rooms may be ascertained and special forms of tender containing conditions of lease may be obtained on application to the Railway Office, Phillip-street, Sydney.

Tenderers will be required to transmit with their tender, as a deposit, a receipt from the Treasury for an amount equal to 10 per cent. on the amount of the rent for twelve calendar months. Such deposit in the case of the tenders accepted to be held by the Commissioner as security for the due fulfilment of the conditions and to be absolutely forfeited in the event of a breach of any such conditions, or if the tenderer refuses to carry out or abide by his tender when accepted. The unsuccessful tenderers will have the amounts deposited by them returned.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

JOHN RAE,
Commissioner for Railways.

The following are the—

Conditions of Lease.

1. The rooms to be occupied will be fitted up by the Commissioner with bar and all fixtures, and shall in all other respects be furnished by the lessee in a suitable manner, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.

2. The lessee shall pay the rent in advance to the station-master each calendar month.

3. The lessee shall have no right of claim for compensation against the Commissioner if the number of trains be reduced, or if any alteration of time-table be made, lessening the number of trains stopping at any particular station.

4. The rooms shall be kept clean and in good repair, by the lessee during possession.

5. The rooms shall be kept open, and refreshments supplied to all passengers requiring the same, who may arrive or depart by any of the trains during the day or night.

6. All servants, or other persons employed by the lessee, shall be subject to the Railway By-laws, and shall be approved of by the Commissioner, who may insist on the dismissal of any servant if he thinks fit.

7. The lessee shall provide the best description and quality of refreshments at fair and reasonable prices, to be approved of by the Commissioner, and shall exhibit in each refreshment room a list of refreshments obtainable and the prices of same, and shall keep any kind of refreshment which the Commissioner for Railways may from time to time direct.

8. Hot tea and coffee to be ready at all times while the rooms are open; also sandwiches, chops, steaks, soups, and cold meat. The lessee will be bound to keep a sufficient quantity of suitable spirituous and fermented liquors and other refreshments, and supply the same at reasonable prices. He must also have in readiness for the through trains, for passengers who may wish to take their refreshment in the carriage, small baskets, each holding an assorted cold lunch and dessert for one—with all conveniences for eating the same. These baskets, &c., will be collected at the termini, and returned to the lessee free of charge. In all other respects the lessee will be required to use his best endeavours to meet the convenience and accommodation of the public, and to keep and conduct the rooms in a proper and orderly manner.

9. Gas or other lights must be provided by the lessee at his own cost.

10. Water will be supplied by the Commissioner at all stations gratis.

11. The lessee will have to pay for the carriage of all goods and stores he may require to be conveyed over the railway for the various stations, at the rates charged to the public, and no "free passes" will be granted.

12. The lessee shall not assign or transfer his lease, or underlet the rooms or any part thereof, without the consent of the Commissioner in writing under his seal.

13. The Commissioner will have the power of determining the lease at any time, on giving one calendar month's notice in writing to the lessee.

14. The lessee shall not be liable for any municipal rate.

15. In the event of the rent being unpaid for seven days after the same shall have become due, or in the event of any of the lessee's covenants not being complied with, or if the lessee shall become or be adjudged bankrupt or insolvent, or shall assign his estate for the benefit of his creditors, the lease shall be forfeited, and the Commissioner for Railways, by his agents or officers, shall have the power, without any demand, to enter and take possession of the premises, and every person to expel therefrom in like manner as a sheriff might do under a writ of habere facias possessionem. And in the case of any action being brought in respect of such entry, the Commissioner or his agent may plead leave and license, and the lease shall be conclusive evidence of such leave and license.

IMPORTANT TO SURVEYORS.

PROVINCE OF WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

The Provincial Government of Wellington, New Zealand, being about to prepare for settlement extensive blocks of Crown lands, are desirous of obtaining the services of SEVERAL THOROUGHLY COMPETENT SURVEYORS to engage in this work.

Gentlemen desirous of obtaining appointments on the Wellington Survey Staff are requested to apply by letter to HENRY BUNNY, Esq., Provincial Secretary, Wellington, enclosing testimonials of proficiency in the profession, and stating generally the nature and extent of their previous experience.

HENRY JACKSON, Chief Surveyor.
Wellington, New Zealand, 15th September, 1873.

HARBOUR WORKS, LYTTELTON, NEW ZEALAND.

TENDERS will be received at this Office up to 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, October 29, for the following works:—

Breakwater and Wharf—Officers' Point.
Breakwater—Naval Point.
Jetty—Tunnel Mouth.

Tenders must be addressed "To the Secretary for Public Works, Canterbury, New Zealand," and marked outside with one or more of the above headings.

Plans and specifications may be seen at this Office, and at the Provincial Public Works Office, Dunedin, on and after September 1st.

Telegraphic tenders, similarly addressed and marked, will be received if sent through any telegraph office in New Zealand by noon of the same date, provided that written tenders in due form are posted (as shown by the post mark) on the previous day, Tuesday, October 28th.

WALTER KENNAWAY,
Secretary for Public Works.
Public Works Office, Christchurch,
New Zealand, August 21, 1873.

Provincial Engineer's Office,
Wellington, New Zealand,
16th September, 1873.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT of the Province of Wellington are requiring the services of FOUR COMPETENT ENGINEERS, for the construction of roads and bridges within the Province.

Applications, accompanied by testimonials, to be addressed to HENRY BUNNY, Esq., Provincial Secretary, Wellington.

J. D. BAIRD, Provincial Engineer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[No. 73-74.] Town Clerk's Office
Sydney, 2nd October, 1873.

WATER SUPPLY, GEORGE, RILEY, AND PALMER STREETS.—Notice is hereby given to all persons at present connected with the watermains in GEORGE-STREET, between King and Market streets, and in PALMER and RILEY STREETS, between William and Woolloomooloo streets, that they will be required to remove their present service pipes to the NEW MAINS, recently laid in those streets, on or before FRIDAY, the 10th instant, as after that date the old mains will be abolished.

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT,
Town Clerk.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

In the Goods of JOHN COX, late of Fullerton Cove, in the county of Northumberland, in the colony of New South Wales, farmer, deceased, intestate.

PURSUANT to the Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, 26 Victoria, No. 12, section 20, intituled "An Act to amend the Law of Property, and further to relieve Trustees,"—Notice is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any debt or claim upon or affecting the estate of the abovenamed JOHN COX, deceased, who died on the 12th day of January, 1873, intestate, Letters of Administration of whose goods, chattels, and effects were, on the 4th day of July, 1873, granted by the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, to MARY COX, of Newcastle, in the colony of New South Wales, widow of the said deceased, of Fullerton Cove aforesaid, are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to HENRY JOSEPH BROWN, of Hunter-street, Newcastle, in the said colony, proctor for the said Mary Cox, on or before the 1st day of December next, at the expiration of which time the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the debts and claims only of which she shall then have notice; and the said administratrix will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose debts or claims she shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 18th day of September, A.D. 1873.

HENRY JOSEPH BROWN, Proctor for said Administratrix, Hunter-street, Newcastle.

IN THE COURT OF INSOLVENCY, BALLARAT DISTRICT.

The Insolvency Statute, 1871.

In the matter of OWEN O'CONNOR, of King-street, in the town of Ballarat East, in the colony of Victoria, hide and skin dealer, and of the petition of the LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA, for sequestration of the estate of the said Owen O'Connor.

Upon reading the affidavit of Gerit Alexander Chalmers sworn herein, and hearing Mr. Farmer, agent for Mr. Henry Cuthbert, the attorney for the above-named petitioner, and it having been proved to my satisfaction that the above-named OWEN O'CONNOR had departed from the colony of Victoria, I do order that service of an office copy of the order nisi in this matter, at the dwelling-house, lately occupied by the said Owen O'Connor, situate at King-street, in the town of Ballarat East, by delivering such office copy to some adult person resident thereat, or if such person will not receive the same, or if there be no such person, by affixing such copy upon some conspicuous place of the said dwelling-house, shall be deemed good service of the said order nisi upon the said Owen O'Connor. And I hereby fix the fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, as the time within which the said Owen O'Connor may file or post a notice of objections to the said order nisi being made absolute.

Dated this twentieth day of September, 1873.

J. WARRINGTON ROGERS,
Judge.

I certify the above to be a true office copy of the original order for substituted service herein.

G. Barthop,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE COURT OF INSOLVENCY, BALLARAT DISTRICT.

The Insolvency Statute, 1871.

In the matter of OWEN O'CONNOR, of King-street, in the town of Ballarat East, in the colony of Victoria, hide and skin dealer, and of the petition of the LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA, for sequestration of the estate of the said Owen O'Connor.

Upon reading the petition of the London Chartered Bank of Australia, this day presented to me, setting forth that the above-named OWEN O'CONNOR is justly and truly indebted to the said London Chartered Bank of Australia in the sum of eight hundred and eighty-one pounds seventeen shillings and seven pence, for moneys paid, laid out, and expended by the said London Chartered Bank of Australia for the use of the said Owen O'Connor, at his request, and for moneys lent by the said London Chartered Bank of Australia to the said Owen O'Connor, at his request, and for interest due thereon; and also for moneys found to be due by the said Owen O'Connor to the said London Chartered Bank of Australia on an account stated and settled as more particularly appears by the account marked "A" annexed to the said petition; and that the said London Chartered Bank of Australia held as a security for the said debt a mortgage bearing date the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, from the said Owen O'Connor to the said London Chartered Bank of Australia, to secure to it the repayment of the sum of four hundred and sixty-five pounds, and all such further sums as the said Owen O'Connor might at any time thereafter become indebted to the said Bank in by way of advances, with interest at the rate of eight pounds per centum per annum, over the lands mentioned and referred to in the said petition and mortgage; and that the said London Chartered Bank of Australia valued the said security at the sum of three hundred pounds, and that after deducting from the said debt of eight hundred and eighty-one pounds seventeen shillings and sevenpence the sum of three hundred pounds, being the value placed upon the said security, there was a debt due to the said Bank of five hundred and eighty-one pounds seventeen shillings and sevenpence wholly unsecured, and that the said Owen O'Connor had within six months next before the presentation of the said petition committed an act of insolvency by departing out of Victoria, and remaining out of Victoria, and by departing from his dwelling with intent to defeat or delay his creditors. And upon reading the affidavits of EDWIN BRETT, GERIT ALEXANDER CHALMERS, and MORITZ MICHAELIS, sworn in this matter, and the allegations contained in the said petition being proved to my satisfaction, I do, by this order, under my hand, place the Estate of the said Owen O'Connor under sequestration, in the hands of HYMAN LEVINSON, Esquire, of Ballarat, one of the Assignees of Insolvent Estates, until this order shall be made absolute or be discharged. And I hereby appoint THURSDAY, the ninth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Supreme Court-house, La Trobe-street, Melbourne, before the said Court, as the time and place when and where cause may be shown against this order being made absolute.

Given under my hand this twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

J. WARRINGTON ROGERS, Judge.

I certify the above to be a true office copy of the original order nisi made herein.

G. Barthop, Chief Clerk.

NOTICE.

The late DAVID BALDERSTON, of 49, Regent-street, Greenock, having, by his trust, disposition, and settlement, left a LEGACY to Mrs. MARY BALDERSTON, or MACKENZIE, his Sister, Widow of WILLIAM MACKENZIE, sometime Blacksmith in Glasgow, who left Scotland many years ago, and failing her, to her children. Notice is hereby given, that the said Mrs. Mary Balderston, or Mackenzie, if alive or if dead, her children: are required to claim the said bequest, and to establish their right thereto within two years from the 24th day of February, 1873, the date of the said David Balderston's death, and that if she or they fail to do so, Mr. Balderston's trustees will proceed to pay over the said legacy to the other residuary legatees, as directed by the said trust, disposition, and settlement, and codicils thereto.

Communications on the subject to be addressed to JOHN MACDONALD, Solicitor, Mansion House, Greenock, Scotland.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of New South Wales during the ensuing session thereof for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate a certain Gas Company in Maitland, in the colony of New South Wales, under the name and style of "The Maitland Gas Light Company (Limited);" to empower the said Company to have and use a common seal; to sue and be sued under its corporate name; to hold lands; to transact the business thereof, as defined by the Deed of Settlement of the Company, being the usual business of a gas company; to limit the liabilities of the shareholders thereof; and for all other purposes in the said Bill mentioned.

Dated this thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

COLQUHOUN and COLQUHOUN, Solicitors for the Bill, High-street, West Maitland.

W. A. DIXON, F.C.S., has opened a LABORATORY at 42, Hunter-street, and is prepared to undertake assays and analysis of ores, minerals, alkalies, acids, and all commercial products. Having had twelve years' experience, during five of which he was Principal Assistant in one of the largest Laboratories in Britain, the accuracy of his results may be relied upon.

Adulterations examined for chemically and microscopically.

1st October, 1873.

W. S. HARRISON, Tobacconist, News Agent, 146, William-st., Woolloomooloo. Lemonade, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by Indenture of Assignment, of even date herewith, made between JOHN BIGGS, of George-street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, boot upper manufacturer, of the first part; SAMUEL DICKINSON, of Sydney, aforesaid, merchant, and JOHN PLANT WRIGHT, of the same place, boot manufacturer, TRUSTEES for the purposes thereinafter mentioned, of the second part; and THE SEVERAL PERSONS and BODIES CORPORATE, CREDITORS of the said John Biggs, whose names are mentioned in the first schedule thereunder written or thereunto annexed, and all other the Creditors of the said John Biggs, of the third part: ALL the ESTATE, PROPERTY, ASSETS, and EFFECTS of every description whatsoever and wheresoever of him, the said John Biggs, have been assigned unto the said trustees, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for the benefit of all the creditors of the said John Biggs, and that the said deed, duly executed and attested, as by law required, is now lying at the office of John Dawson, solicitor, No. 136, Pitt-street, Sydney, aforesaid for inspection and execution. DATED at Sydney aforesaid, this first day of October, A.D. 1873.

JOHN BIGGS
SAMUEL DICKINSON
JOHN P. WRIGHT.

Witness to the signatures of John Biggs and John Plant Wright—Chas. Moore, J.P.

Witness to the signature of Samuel Dickinson—R. P. Richardson, J.P.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Parliament of New South Wales during its present Session for leave to introduce a Bill for the incorporation of a certain Company carrying on business in Sydney and at the Peak Downs, in the colony of Queensland, under the style of the "Western Peak Downs Copper Mining Company (Limited)," and for the limitation of the liability of the shareholders of the said Company, and for other purposes, to be in the said Bill expressed.

Dated this eleventh day of September, 1873.

EDWIN DAINTREY,
Solicitor for the said Bill,
101, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

OSCAR RELIEF FUND.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
J. S. Willis	2	2	0
J. de V. Lamb	1	0	0
G. K. Crane	1	0	0
Peter Hansen	2	0	0
H. Fairclough	1	1	0
Richard Jones	1	0	0
Rabone, Feez, and Co.	2	2	0
John Frazer	2	2	0
Mitchell and Co.	1	1	0
G. N. Griffiths	1	0	0
Thompson and Giles	2	0	0

JOHN ALGER,
Hon. Treasurer.

Subscriptions received at the Exchange

£200 REWARD.

THE IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY will each give ONE HUNDRED POUNDS (£100) REWARD for such evidence as leads to the conviction of the person or persons that set FIRE to the premises at the corner of Hunter and Newcomen streets, NEWCASTLE, occupied by Mr. E. D. CLEARY, on the night of the 3rd September instant.

FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO.,
Agents for the Imperial Insurance Co.;
A. STANGER LEATHES,
Resident Secretary,
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

TO BREEDERS OF STOCK.

The undersigned begs to notify that he has commenced the business of Commission Agent, and will undertake the purchase or sale of any description of stock.

T. S. CLIBBORN.
172, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

HAWKES AND WRIGHT, successors to Buchan Thomson, Auctioneers and Commission Agents, Livery and Bait Stable.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, ON SALE AND HIRE.

THE STABLES, BLIGH-STREET; and YARDS, 246, PITT-STREET.

KROHMANN'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

A Dividend has been declared of One Shilling and Threepence per share, payable at the Office of the Company on or after MONDAY, the sixth day of October instant.

By order of the Board.
G. A. RUSSELL,
Manager.
Sydney, 2nd October, 1873.

WILLIAMS GOLD MINING COMPANY, Adelong.

A Dividend of One Shilling per share is now payable at the Office of the Company, 163, Pitt-street, Sydney.

By order of the Board.
MULHOLLAND and WOODS,
Managers.
1st October.

I HEREBY CAUTION all Clergymen NOT TO MARRY my daughter, CATHERINE FARRELL, as she is under age.

JOHN FARRELL, 131, Bourke-street.

NOTICE.—If C. DAWSON will CALL on the undersigned at the place appointed in my letter to him, from 11 to 12 o'clock on SATURDAY next, he will receive the reward as per advertisement.

W. STIMSON, Fairfield.

NOTICE.—I hereby CAUTION any person from purchasing from JOSEPH MONEY a Sewing-machine, Household Furniture, and Clothing, they being my property.

BRIDGET MONEY.

TO THE STEWARDS OF STEAMBOATS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

P. B. A. MIDDLEMO, having taken up that long-wanted cause of establishing a STEWARDS' CLUB or FUND on good principles, and which he is determined to carry out, those parties who are willing to assist him in this undertaking will favour by calling at the Dumbarton Castle Hotel, Kent-street North, having every convenience suitable for a Club unsurpassed in Sydney.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY. MERCANTILE LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPY.

98, Elizabeth-street, next Brigade Office.

The proprietors of this Company are prepared to offer advantages to persons in want of accommodation.

BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.

SUMS OF £5 to £10,000 advanced on deposit of DEEDS, either Freehold or Leasehold, Bills of Lading, Bonded Certificates, Shares, Insurance Policies, or any other tangible security.

GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted DAILY at slight ADVANCE on BANKING RATES. The utmost privacy can be assured, and all transactions held strictly confidential.

BILLS OF SALE on FURNITURE (without possession).

MONEY advanced upon PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.

LOANS can be obtained for any period, and RENEWALS arranged for if required.

ALL TRANSACTIONS ENTERTAINED, and advances made without delay, if the security be approved of.

MONEY.—NATIONAL LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPANY.
Offices—51, Hunter-street.

SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.

ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposit of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, &c.

LEGACIES, BEQUESTS, and REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, either in the colonies, Great Britain, or elsewhere, purchased or advanced upon.

GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.

NO BILLS RE-DISCOUNTED.

Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Offices. Hours, 9 to 5. Saturdays, 9 to 1.

EDGAR RAY, Manager.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South, next St. James's School.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN SYDNEY.

THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—Money advanced in sums varying from £5 to £1000 on security of two responsible householders, to be repaid by weekly instalments of 1s in the pound. Persons desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. The advance guaranteed within twenty-four hours if the securities are approved of.

ARRANGEMENTS can be made for MONTHLY or QUARTERLY payments.

BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, without possession.

ADVANCES MADE upon mortgage, deposit of deeds, (freehold or leasehold), merchandise, bonded certificates, stock and shares, Assurance Policies, or any other tangible Security.

LEGACIES, bequests, and reversionary interests purchased or advanced upon.

Good TRADE BILLS discounted at SLIGHT advance upon BANK RATES.

Forms may be had gratis.

No Bills rediscounted.

MONEY at ½d. in the shilling on good pledges at C. C. GOLD'S, 61, Parramatta-street.

MONEY to LEND, on approved securities, at low interest. Loans negotiated on most favourable terms. THOMPSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

£5000 QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT 4 per cent. DEBENTURES, due 1913

New South Wales Government DEBENTURES.

SHARES.
Bank of New South Wales
Union Bank
City Bank
Australian Gas Light, old and new issue
Australasian Steam
Wallsend Coal
Waratah Coal

For SALE.
J. MULLENS,
34, Hunter-street.

£900 WANTED, on good House Security. Ferguson and Cook, 27, Hunter-street.

VARIOUS SUMS to LEND, from £100 to £1000, ROBBERDS, 159, Castlereagh-street.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY, ETC.

THE MILLINERY FOR SUMMER at RUSH and ROUSSEAU'S consists of a choice selection of most ELEGANT and DISTINGUE BONNETS, TRIMMED HATS, and a variety of untrimmed HATS, the newest fashions of the season.

618 and 620, Brickfield-hill, George-street.

POLONAISES in every new material, and the latest style of fashion.

MANTLES in the newest shapes, many novelties.

RUSH and ROUSSEAU,
618 and 620, Brickfield-hill, George-street.

LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES.

NEW FABRICS, in new colours, a choice collection of useful materials, prices 6s 11d, 7s 9d, 8s 11d, 10s 9d.

RUSH and ROUSSEAU,
618 and 620, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

SPECIALITIES FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

PEAPES and SHAW'S SUPERIOR WHITE SHIRTS. — With seven and nine plaits, forty shillings the half-dozen. White shirts, military fronts. Embroidered dress shirts. Dress shirts, with manifold plaits, &c.

PEAPES and SHAW'S NEW OXFORD SHIRTS, FIFTY SHILLINGS the HALF DOZEN. — These new and fashionable shirts are made of flax and cotton, and are becoming a favourite shirt for gentlemen residing in tropical or semi-tropical climates.

PEAPES and SHAW'S DOUBLE-BREASTED MARCELLA VESTS, 8s 6d each, THREE for 24s. — These goods are made of white and coloured marcella, cut and made in London to our special order and pattern.

PEAPES and SHAW'S DOUBLE and SINGLE BREASTED DUCK ditto. — The most gentlemanly and, at the same time, the most durable waistcoat of the season, 10s 6d each.

PEAPES and SHAW'S NEW SCARFS, BOWS, and TIES. — We have now open for the season the largest, choicest, and cheapest stock of Scarfs, Ties, and Bows in the Australian colonies, and we receive every mail a parcel of the latest Novelties.

PEAPES and SHAW'S FINE SUMMER HALF-HOSE, UNDERSHIRTS, and PANTS. — In Cotton, Summer Merino, and Plain and Fancy Silk, from the best English Manufacturers.

First Choice French Kid Gloves, in every shade of colour.
Gentlemen's Linen Collars, all the newest shapes.
New Silk and Gauze Turbans.
French and English Braces.
Finest Cambric Handkerchiefs.

WOOLLEN AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT. THE CHOICEST AND BEST STOCK OF WOOLLENS IN THE COLONIES.

PEAPES and SHAW'S Trousers to Measure. — From best Scotch and West of England Tweeds, at 25s and 27s 6d. Two hundred patterns to choose from.

PEAPES and SHAW'S New Fancy Vestings for Summer wear. — We have now open for the season a magnificent assortment of Summer Vestings in Fancy and White Linen Marcellas, Fancy Silk, and Fancy Cashmeres.

PEAPES and SHAW'S NEW FANCY COATINGS, NEW ELASTIC COATINGS. — All the newest patterns in Fancy Worsted Coatings, Silk Mixtures, Serges, Diagonals, Hopsacks, Wooded West of England Broadcloths, &c.

NEW SUMMER BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS FOR SUITS ALL ALIKE.

PEAPES and SHAW,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT MAKERS, TAILORS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
338 and 340, GEORGE-STREET.

MESSRS. FARMER and COMPANY desire to announce that the temporary ENTRANCE in PITT-STREET is now completed, and being perfectly safe and dust-proof, customers will find no inconvenience in arriving at, or departing from VICTORIA HOUSE.

N.B.—NEW SEASON GOODS, ex late arrivals, amounting to OVER 600 PACKAGES, are now open and ready for inspection.

FARMER AND COMPANY,
269, PITT-STREET; and 442, GEORGE-STREET.

H. E. B. A PERFECT FITTING SHIRT, 30s, 36s, 40s, 45s the half dozen.

C. HEMSLEY,
Shirt Manufacturer,
390, George-street.

YAK LACE, 9½d, 12½d, 15½d; real Lace, much below the usual prices. T. BAKER, op. Cathedral.

GARDEN HATS, 11½d, worth 2s 6d; Ribbons at 6½d, worth 10½d; also at 8½d, worth 12½d. BAKER.

PLAITING PADS, Rolls, Plaits, Chignons, Spanish Combs and Coronets. T. BAKER, op. Cathedral.

UNDERCLOTHING.—Ladies' Chemises, 1s 6½d; trimmed work, 1s 6½d; with insertion, 1s 11d. Baker.

M. A. HUGHES AND COMPANY have just opened several cases of white shirts, to open front or back, with fittings of the best Irish linen, from 27s to 50s the half-dozen

A superior line in dress shirts, at 6s 11d, very cheap

Gent.'s white military shirts, 45s and 50s the half-dozen

Gentlemen's regatta shirts at 4s 6d and 6s 6d each, with or without collars

Gentlemen's full dress shirts, embroidered and frilled

Boys' white shirts, UNDRESSED, from 2s 11d each

Boys' white shirts, dressed and in narrow plaits

Just opened, ex mail China, new scarfs, new ties, new bows, coloured or black

Also, a nice assortment of studs, in sets and suites

Linen and paper collars, in latest styles

Gentlemen's fashionable linen cuffs, all sizes

New China silk handkerchiefs and puggarees.

590, George-street, 4 doors below Bathurst-street.

TWEEDS. TWEEDS, and CLOTHS.—A large Stock just opened. Any lengths cut, at lowest prices, at

HOWE'S, 88, King-street.

NOTICE.—Just arrived, Ladies' S.W. Bronze Boots, S.W. Black Kid, S.W. Lasting Toecaps, White Kid Boots, Gents' Morocco Boots (sewn). Gents' Levant Boots (sewn). MELBOURNE BOOT COMPANY, 516, George-street, late Swyny, Brothers, opposite Police Court.

E. DEEPER, Hairdresser and Importer of Human Hair, 302, George-street, respectfully solicits the attention of the ladies to his Stock of HUMAN HAIR of the finest quality and light shades. Also, Berthas, Coronets, Coils, Tails, Bands, Twists, Human Hair Plaiting, Stems, &c., for SALE.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS ETC.

AUSTRALIAN WINES, White and Red.—Agents for Carmichael's Porphyry. Bird and Co., Circular Quay.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Delusions, Unfitness for Business or Study, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the colonies.

SENIOR'S DISPENSING ESTABLISHMENT, 252, George-street, is the oldest in Australia, and has the largest staff of able assistants.

TRY RANDERSON'S Podophyllin LOZENGES for all Bilious Complaints; 1s and 2s boxes.

JUST NOTICE.—The only infallible Cure for Corns and Bunions is WARD and CO.'S PERMANENT CORN AND BUNION CURER, as thousands can testify. R. HAINS, opposite Royal, sole agent.

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

1,000,000 BOTTLES
W SCHNAPPS The
O SCHNAPPS PUREST
L SCHNAPPS STIMULANT
F SCHNAPPS IN
E SCHNAPPS THE
S SCHNAPPS WORLD.
1,000,000 BOTTLES

TIN-PLATES, Charcoal IC, 60s. per box; IX, 56s. Coke, IC, 45s per box. Rose-head Wire Nails, 32s per keg. Ingot Tin, 1s 3d per lb. Hoop Iron, £16 per ton. On SALE, by THOS. NOSSITER and CO., 62, New Pitt-street.

BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.—We beg to notify that we can now supply Colonial Bottled ALE and STOUT of superior quality, at the following rates, viz.:—Quarts 7s 6d, pints 4s 9d per dozen.
PEATE and HARCOURT.

DEINHARD'S Marcobrunn, Hockheim, and Steinwine; also Sparkling Hock and Nonpareil, and No. 2 Moselle, just landed ex Carisbrook Castle.
PEATE and HARCOURT,
258, 260, and 262, George-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, John Nowill and Son's CUTLERY and ELECTROPLATED WARE. H. NOWILL, 303, George-street, over Savage, tailor.

FOR SALE, Iron Water TANKS, 400 gallons. Apply on board ship Sir John Lawrence.

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME have on SALE. GUINNESS' STOUT, O'Brien's, quarts and pints
CORNSACKS and WOOLPACKS
CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 3
CURRANTS, prime fruit
PICKLES—Stower's
COCOA and CHOCOLATE—Taylor's
MUSTARD—Taylor's
PORK—Prime Irish Mess
CIGARETTES—Cope's
BLACKING—Baker's paste
WINES—PORT and SHERRY
SHEATHING FELT.

DEVOE'S DIAMOND and COMET KEROSENE OIL. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

COMET Kerosene OIL, at greatly reduced rates. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street.

BEESWAX, about 2 cwt., for SALE. WILLIAM LOUTIT and CO., 120, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, a STEAM-ENGINE, about 3 h. p. Can be seen at work.
STARKEY'S Sodawater Factory,
138, Phillip-street.

SPECTACLES, fine steel frames, with crystal lenses, 3s 6d, 4s 6d pair. Ellis, 220, Pitt-st., next Spencer's.

COIR ROPE and WARPS, guaranteed, 1 to 16-inch.—The largest stock in the colony.
BUZACOTT and ARMSTRONG,
Market Wharf.

BLACK OIL for SALE, in hogsheads or 5-gallon drums. Buzacott and Armstrong, Market Wharf.

PORT and Sherry 25s per dozen; very superior DAGGER brand Porter, in superb order, 10s 3d doz.
ARROL'S Ale, a fine sample, 10s 3d ditto
SUPERIOR Hunter River Wine, 10s 6d ditto
GINGER Wine and Orange Bitters of superior quality.
J. G. WALLER, Commission Agent,
109, York-street, next Post Office Hotel.

FURNITURE ETC.

THE CHARITIES and the SEWING-MACHINE CONTROVERSY.
Every one must admit that the value and utility of a SEWING-MACHINE are greatly enhanced by the rate of speed it will turn out work from a
PRACTICAL TEST.
It has been demonstrated in the clearest manner that one WHEELER and WILSON MACHINE will do nearly as much work as two Singer's. In proof of which, we CHALLENGE Singer's Agent to a PUBLIC TEST, on condition that the agent of the slowest machines agrees to give
FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS
for DISTRIBUTION among the SYDNEY and MELBOURNE CHARITIES.
LONG and CO., Sole Agents, 287, George-street.
Beware of imitations. None are genuine without the American trade mark.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.
New Family Sewing Machine,
Reduced price £9
Arrangements made for payments by instalments.
Singer's Sole Agency, 1, Hunter-street.
The only authorised Vendors.

THE LITTLE WANZER SEWING MACHINE.
The Prize Machine of the world.
Only Medal Intercolonial Exhibition, 1870.
Simplest Family Machine in existence.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO.,
108, Pitt-street,
Sole Agents.

THE "HOME" SHUTTLE LOCK STITCH SEWING-MACHINE,
GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS,
THE BEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE IN THE WORLD, NOTWITHSTANDING ITS REMARKABLY LOW PRICE, AND HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY IN AUSTRALIA,
PACKED COMPLETE, £4 10s.
THE "COMMON SENSE" CHAIN STITCH,
THE MOST PERFECT IN THE MARKET,
PACKED COMPLETE, £3.
TABLES AND TREADLES, WITH GUARD AND DRAWER,
£2.
SAMPLES, TESTIMONIALS, AND INSTRUCTION ON APPLICATION.
M. MOSS and CO.,
Wynyard-lane.

WANTED to SELL, a magnificent Walnutwood Cottage PIANOFORTE, by Neumeyer, 7 octaves, trichord throughout, with all the latest improvements. To any one requiring a really first-class instrument the above can be thoroughly recommended. On view at the rooms of
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
South Head Road.

WANTED to SELL, first-class HARMONIUM (rosewood), 7 stops, by Alexandre. To be sold a bargain.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED to SELL to the trade, country buyers, and parties furnishing, 80 cases Tubular Iron BEDSTEADS, best English manufacture, from 25s; Palliasses to fit, 12s 6d; and Bedding of every description equally cheap.
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

FURNITURE of the very best quality on hand or to order. Bedsteads and Bedding of all descriptions. Auction and private commission sale rooms. Houses of furniture bought for cash. H. MOON, 141, Pitt-street.

TRIAL BEFORE PURCHASE.—Willcox and Gibbs' Sewing-machines. S. Hebblewhite, 432, George-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

FOR SALE, cheap, 1 and 1½ inch Galvanized Iron PIPE and fittings. BROWN, 276, Pitt-street.

SLATES, all sizes, best English FIREBRICKS, Zinc, and Wire Nails. Mason, Brothers, 125, Pitt-street.

50,000 FEET of Galvanized Iron Ridge Capping, Guttering, Down Pipes, Shims, Tubs, Buckets, always on hand. The trade supplied at reduced prices. J. A. BROWN, 276, Pitt-street.

GOSPEL OAK G. Iron, plain, and corrugated; Lead Washers, Screws, cheap. BROWN, 276, Pitt-st.

SLATES, all sizes, at reduced prices; Cement, and superfine Plaster, just landed; wire and slate Nails, Zinc, Lead, Drain Pipes, Gutters and Pipes, &c. G. CRANE and SON, City Cement Stores, New Pitt-st.

BALTIC Red DEALS, 11 and 9 x 3, just landed. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street.

CEMENT (Knight, Bevan, and Sturge's), and Plaster of paris. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-st.

GALVANIZED IRON, Sheet Lead, Guttering, Ridging, Zinc, &c. Goodlet and Smith, 483, George-st.

50,000 FEET Prime CEDAR for SALE. R. BERRY, 66, Sussex-street.

MARBLE Chimney-pieces and Register Stoves, new designs, at Reduced Prices. W. Cary, Railway Bridge.

CEMENT, Plaster, Slates, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Galvanised Tubing, &c. W. Cary, Railway Br.

FOR SALE, 4 handsome BALCONYS. 201, Macquarie-street North.

TO BOAT-BUILDERS.—For SALE, cheap, 1000 feet of Cedar BOAT PLANKING, 20 feet long. Apply to R. REYNOLDS, corner of Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

DARLING POINT.—A first-class Family RESIDENCE, with extensive deep water frontage, for SALE, with immediate possession, the owner leaving for England. The house is of recent erection, with every modern convenience, and contains eighteen rooms, gas and spring and rain water laid on. The grounds, nearly one acre, include fine croquet lawn, with magnificent view of the harbour; swimming bath, 40 x 40, with fresh water shower laid on, and separate bath for children—in fact the bathing and boating accommodation is unequalled. Plans can be seen, and further information obtained from J. HORBURY HUNT, Architect, Spring-street; or from W. FARMER, 269, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE or to LET, "CRAIGSTONE," the residence of the late Major Christie, in Point-street, Pyrmont; contains 5 rooms, kitchen, and bath-room, with verandah 70 feet long, grounds, bathing-house, &c. Apply Captain CHRISTIE, Victoria Barracks, Paddington.

LAND NEAR GOULBURN.—FOR PRIVATE SALE, a Block of about 1700 acres, situate near Goulburn; also, over 500 acres in the same neighbourhood. Apply X., Post-office, Goulburn.

CAPITAL CITY INVESTMENT.—For SALE, by order of the mortgagee, large stone HOUSE and SHOP, occupied by Mr Jobson, butcher, corner of Argyle and Kent sts. R. W. ROBBERDS, 159, Castlereagh-st.

FOR SALE, Phillip-street, Dry Dock, Balmain, COTTAGE, with 5 rooms and shop, with good well of water. Terms reasonable. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE, FARMS, on the Richmond River. Wright's Wharf.

FOR SALE, a great bargain, Brick COTTAGE, 5 rooms, Rushcutter Bay. C. BATE, 165, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, ALLOTMENTS, Freehold, fronting Moore Park, from 20 to 60 feet frontage, depth 100 feet to a lane at rear; price £5 per foot. Apply corner of Sussex and Margaret streets.

BUILDING ALLOTMENTS for SALE or to LET, in and near the city. 46, Market-street.

THE Following PROPERTIES FOR SALE by C. H. MAY:—
Balmain.—First-class family Residence, 9 rooms, &c.
Balmain.—Cottage in Datchet-street, 6 rooms; £160.
Balmain.—Detached verandah Cottage, 7 rooms, kitchen, &c.
Glebe.—Two leasehold Cottages, 99 years; cheap.
Surry Hills.—Two Cottages in Union-street; rental, 17s.
Newtown.—Brick Dwelling, 6 rooms, kitchen, shed, stabling, and good garden.
Strawberry-hill.—Three Houses; weekly rental, 21s.
Newtown.—Business Premises, with 40 feet frontage.
Woolloomooloo.—Two small Houses; weekly rent, each 8s.
C. H. MAY, Estate and House Agent, 111, Elizabeth-street.

FARMS and House Property, also Allotments, for SALE. E. RAMSAY, House Agent, 410, Geo.-st.

FOR SALE, Woollahra, COTTAGE, 7 rooms, £250; 6-room COTTAGE, Newtown, £500; Stanmore, 5-room Cottage and kitchen, £550. Properties for Sale in various parts of city. James Pringle, 155, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, in Riley-street, a splendid PROPERTY, £700. JAMES PRINGLE, agent, 155, Pitt-street.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

24,000 STORE WETHERS.—The undersigned has for Private SALE, 24,000 WETHERS, in wool, 3, 4, and 5 years old (about equal proportions), now on the Barcoo.
For full particulars apply to
G. F. WANT,
273, George-street, Sydney.

STORE CATTLE.—For SALE, from 500 to 800 Steers and Bullocks, from a first-class herd. Apply Hon. L. HOPE, Cleveland, near Brisbane.

FOR SALE, PRIVATELY. 3 Pure-bred BULLS, 2 to 4 years old, now on view at Messrs. Hawkes and Wright's Yard, 246, Pitt-street.
For price and particulars apply to
G. N. GRIFFITHS,
271, George-street.

FOR SALE, PRIVATELY.
First-class Bulls
Rams from celebrated Mudgee flocks
Store Cattle, Fat Sheep, and Breeding Ewes
7 Imported Pure-bred Short-horn Bulls
2 Splendid Grazing Estates, county Phillip
Several large Pastoral Properties in N.S.W. and Queensland.
G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, George-street.

FOR SALE, a splendid Milch COW and Calf, 13 quarts a day; £8. GIBSON'S, 64, Hunter-street.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

GIBSON'S Horse and Carriage Depot, 64, Hunter-st. Horses and Vehicles bought, sold, exchanged, or hire.

FIRST-CLASS Pair Bay Buggy Cobs, will do 50 miles a day, £25 the pair. GIBSON.

FOR SALE, thorough-made Phaeton or Brougham and Horse, £24; 4 good Saddle and Buggy Horses, from £10 to £20; handsome Saddle, Side Saddle and Pack Hack, 20 guineas. GIBSON, 64, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, a good DOGCART, cheap. Apply at Newtown Toll Bar.

ONE of the best weight carrying HACKS in Sydney, walk 6 miles an hour, £18; Bay stylish Buggy and Saddle COB, £15; well-bred HACK, £12; HORSE Saddle and Bridle, £7. S. KNIGHT.

NEW Buggy Sociable, £45; double-seat Buggy, £32; Express Waggon, £30. Knight, 257, Castlereagh-st.

GOOD Dogcart, £15; Spring-cart, £8; Buggy Harness, £2; Side Saddle, £5; Saddles, £2. KNIGHT.

FOR SALE, PONY, Saddle, and Bridle, £4; a bargain. Bushman's Club Hotel, 264, Castlereagh-st.

FOR SALE, new SPRING-CART, £10; new TENT, 40 x 20, £25. Bushman's Club Hotel, Castlereagh-st.

THE "SAN FRANCISCO" Double-seat BUGGY (new style) for SALE and built to order.
O'BRIEN, KERRIDGE, and M'KAY,
Buggy Builders, 267 and 269, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a good Buggy HORSE, about 15½ hands high. E. Hordern, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, to Purchase second-hand spring-cart, with horse and harness. Tin War and Co., 172, Geo.-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALES DAILY at WOOLLER'S Horse Repository, Pitt-street. Horses, carts, &c.
Horses, heavy and light.
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
As above.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.
Horses and Vehicles on hire.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. Dight and Yeomans to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
200 prime fat bullocks, in lots; fully 900 lbs. each.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John M'Elhone, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
180 prime fat cattle, in lots; from the famous Ballarora station.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from W. F. Buchanan, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
1700 prime fat wethers, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. Cobb and Co. to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
100 prime fat cattle, in lots, superior to those sold on Thursday last.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from George Forrester, Esq., to sell by auction at the Homebush Yards, on MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
180 head of very prime and weighty fat cattle, in lots, from his noted Narran station.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by G. T. Loder, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, Friday, 3rd October, at 12 o'clock,
Prime fat lambs.

G. WELLS will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, at 9, hay, straw, wood.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.
To Draymen, Omnibus Proprietors, and Gentlemen looking for Carriage Pairs.
60 Head, all from Imported Stock.

G. WELLS has received instructions to sell by auction, at Camperdown Yards, the early part of next week, 60 head of powerful draught and carriage horses.
P.S.—Nothing has ever been offered to compare with this lot for some time past.

G. WELLS will sell by auction, at Illawarra Yards, 10.30, calves and pigs.

Weekly Produce Sale.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, fifty (50) corn-fed dead pigs from the country, suckers, and poultry of all kinds.
At half-past 11 o'clock sharp,
The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll and keg butter from the best dairies, sixty (60) cases cheese (including the celebrated No. 6 and other first-class brands), superior corn-fed bacon, eggs, lard, and farm and dairy produce of every description.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 9 o'clock,
Hay and straw, by the truck
Corn, potatoes, turnips, pumpkins, &c.
At 10 o'clock,
Billet wood.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, lucerne, maize, potatoes, pumpkins, &c.
At 10 o'clock,
Billet wood.
At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, dead pigs, suckers, poultry of all kinds, including 30 pairs cock turkeys.
30 prime fat pigs from Shoalhaven and Kiama.
At 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, cheese, eggs, bacon, honey, lard.
At 4 o'clock,
Hides, tallow, sheepskins, wool, bones, fruit, &c.

Lard.—Lard.

ELLIS and CO. are instructed by Mr. Preston to sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, 25 cwt. prime lard, in 15lb tins, fit for shipment.

Calves, Pigs, &c.

TATE and SMITH will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Yards, Sussex-street, at 10.30 a.m.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock, hay, straw, &c., &c.; at 10 o'clock, 95 trucks billet wood (all lengths.)

M'MINN and WILD will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 9 o'clock,
Hay and straw.
At their City Sale Yards, 785, George-street, at 11,
Butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, and sucking pigs.

J. S. PROCTER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock, hay, straw, &c.
At Black Swan Yards, at 12 o'clock, calves, corn-fed pigs, carcase pork, suckers, turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls, pigeons, birds, &c.
Also the usual supply of best brands of roll and keg butter, eggs, cheese, hams, bacon, lard, honey, wax, hides, skins, wool, &c.

MOSES and HOPKINS will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 9,
Hay straw, maize, potatoes, billet wood, &c.; half-past 12 o'clock, calves, pigs, carcase pork, mutton, beef, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, bacon, &c.

J. H. BUTCHART'S Sale of TIN ORE, advertised to take place this Friday, has been POSTPONED until an early day during the following week.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE OF TIN ORE.
The SALE of the above, advertised for to-day, has been POSTPONED until NEXT WEEK.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 3rd October, at 10 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins, yearlings, &c.
And at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at 10 o'clock,
Hides, horsehides
Hair, horns, bones
Kangaroo and wallaby skins, &c.
And at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 3rd October, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins
Hair, horns, bones, &c.
Also at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, Hides, calfskins, hair, horns, and bones. And at 2 o'clock, casks tallow.

Important Auction Sale.
Assigned Estate.
Household Furniture and Effects
Drapery, Slops, Upholstery Goods
Cottage Pianoforte, Dogcart
Oilcloth, Carpets, Rugs, Engravings
27 Double and Single Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Hair, Flax, and Fibre Mattresses
Palliasses, Bolsters, and Pillows
Card Tables, Telescope Tables
Hair-seated Chairs
Dining-room Suites, Washstands and Sets
Horse and Dray, Mangle
Chaffcutter, &c., &c.
Gates, Scantling, and Timber.

MORRIS ASHER has received instructions from the Trustees in the above estate to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Pitt and Park streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
A large quantity of the above-named goods, removed to the Auction Rooms for convenience of sale.

In an Intestate Estate.

H. L. DUNN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock sharp,
Household furniture and sundries, consisting of iron and wood bedsteads, horsehair mattresses, tables, chairs, easy chair, pier glass, fenders and irons, grates, large counter, stools, and iron safe; also, 4 trunks of good wearing apparel, boots, books, and tools, &c.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.
A Dealer's Stock, removed to the Rooms for convenience of sale, consisting of New and Second-hand Clothing, Boots, Oilskins, sundries, Iron Bedsteads, Tables, &c.
LISTER and GRISDALE will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
At 2 o'clock.—New and second-hand clothing, tweeds, boots, books, stationery, fancy goods, &c.

SATURDAY'S Auction Sale, at City Auction Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, near Park-street,
TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 11 sharp.
Iron BEDSTEADS and COTS and Bedding, of all sizes; FURNITURE, new and second-hand, GREAT QUANTITY; Ironmongery, E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Books, Pictures, Fancy Goods, and sundries; Clocks, Watches, and SPLENDID GENUINE JEWELLERY; INDIAN VERANDAH BLINDS, just imported.
HENRY MOON will sell by auction, at the above Rooms, TO-MORROW,
As above.

To Fancy Dealers, China and Earthenware Buyers, &c.

THIS DAY, Friday, October 3rd.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
Just landed ex Glenpaira,
MBS in diamond—
2 casks dinner sets, complete, fancy and gilt
2 casks fancy gothic vases and spills
4 cases china crucifixes, fonts, Scripture figures, &c., GILTED
1 case fancy lustres, with drops.
Terms at sale.

DAMAGED GLASSWARE.
Ex Airey Force, Sprott, master, from Liverpool.

MR. C. TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY October 3, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
In square MBS,
41 and 46—2 casks publicans' glasses,
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To Earthenware and China Dealers.
Mr. CHARLES TEAKLE begs to inform buyers of the above that his Sale will commence THIS DAY punctually at half-past 10 o'clock, in order that purchasers can attend other sales advertised without inconvenience.

On Account and Risk of whom it may concern.

Ex Airey Force, from Liverpool.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, October 3, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
4 hogsheads white and gold china, comprising
Cups and saucers, evening ditto
Plates (6 and 7 inch), milks, bread plates
Slops, creams, &c.
Opened out. Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Friday, October 3.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
9 cases fancy goods, perfumery, Bohemian glassware, &c., just landed.
Terms and particulars at sale.

On FRIDAY, 3rd October, at 11 o'clock.
At No. 130, Roslyn-terrace, Darlinghurst Road.

Important Sale by Auction of
THE WHOLE OF THE ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS
ENGRAVED GLASSWARE, CHINA, AND ELECTRO-PLATE
MASSIVE Mahogany Dining-room Chairs, covered in morocco
FINE Old Oil Paintings
Black Marble Clock
Vases and Ornaments
NOBLE Mahogany Sideboard, plate-glass back, with cellaret
SUPERB SILVER-MOUNTED Dressing Case
Large Japanese Bronze Bowl
MAGNIFICENT DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE
SUPERB ROSEWOOD GRAND PIANOFORTE, by ERARD, with all the most modern improvements. A splendid instrument, COST 250 GUINEAS.
COSTLY Parian and Alabaster Statuettes
Lustres and Biscuit China Vases
MAGNIFICENT BUHL Inlaid Cabinet, from Jackson and Jackson
Shaped-side Pier Glasses, 60 x 50
HANDSOME Chromo-lithographs, in gilt frames
VERY ELEGANT Drawing-room Suites, covered in amber satin, consisting of right and left lounges, easy chair, lady's chair, and 6 small chairs, with set loose holland covers
STATE BEDSTEAD, with spring Palliasse, Hair Mattress, &c.
RICHLY CARVED Mahogany Double-winged Wardrobes, plate-glass centre-doors
Mahogany Marble Slab Washstand and Dressing Table, with glass to match
Chests of Drawers
BAKER'S PATENT MANGLE
Kitchen Furniture.
&c., &c., &c.

To Gentlemen furnishing, Upholsterers, Cabinet Makers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at No. 130, Roslyn-terrace, Darlinghurst Road, THIS DAY, 3rd October, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the elegant household furniture and effects.
On view THIS MORNING.
Catalogues are now ready, and may be obtained at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, 3rd October, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Room, Pitt-street.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction, ex Airey Force, of
20 PACKAGES EARTHENWARE and CHINA.
Toilet Sets, large size, printed 9's
Sets Jugs, Coloured Lines and Gilt
Irish Teas and Saucers, large size
Toilet Sets, White and Gold, Pink Band and Gold, Green Band and Gold
Dinner Services, Green Lines and Gilt, Blue Lines, Pink Lines
Dessert Services, Painted and Gilt
Breakfast Services, Green Band and Gilt, Marone ditto
Green and Gilt Rope Marone ditto, ditto Mauve
Breakfasts and Saucers, White and Gold Paris
Ditto ditto, China, White and Gold
China 7-inch Plates, ditto
Ditto Slops, ditto
Ditto Boxes, ditto
Ditto Covered Muffins, ditto
Ditto Butters and Stands, Milks, Egg Cups, ditto
&c., &c., &c.

To China Importers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 3rd October, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Airey Force,
20 packages earthenware and china
Terms at sale.

On SATURDAY, 4th October, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
200 Volumes RICHLY BOUND Books
ELEGANTLY Engraved Glassware
Ivory-handled Table Cutlery
Dickson's BEST Electroplated Ware
Proof Engravings and FINE Oil Paintings
MASSIVE Mahogany Dining-room Suite, covered in morocco
Telescope Dining Table
Carved Sideboard, with Cellaret
Bronzes and Ornaments
Brussels Carpet and Rug
FIRST-CLASS Central-fire Breech-loader, in case, complete
VERY POWERFUL Binocular Race-glass
ELEGANT Walnut Drawing-room Suite, covered in richest green satin
Oval Walnut Loo Table
ELEGANT Walnut Chiffoniere, plate-glass back, and marble slab
Vases, Lustres, and Old China
BRILLIANT-TONED Walnut Trichord Cottage Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Son
Substantial Bedroom Furniture
Bedsteads and Bedding of the BEST DESCRIPTION
Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries
Also, a quantity of fine Gold Personal Jewellery, IN AN INTESTATE ESTATE.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Furniture Brokers, and Others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 4th October, at 11 o'clock,
Valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, 4th October, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

VALUABLE LIBRARY OF RARE WORKS, comprising 400 Volumes.

To Booksellers, Collectors, Librarians, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 4th October, at 11 o'clock,
A library of very valuable and rare books.
Terms, cash.
Printed Catalogues of the above may be obtained on Friday afternoon,
WHEN THE BOOKS WILL BE ON VIEW.

GALVANIZED IRON TUBE and FITTINGS.
Just landed ex Seatoller, from Glasgow.

For Positive Unreserved Sale by Auction.

TUESDAY, 7th OCTOBER.

Important to Ironmongers, Plumbers, Gasfitters, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on TUESDAY, 7th October, at 11 o'clock,
A shipment of galvanized iron tube, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½, inch.
Also bends, tees, knees, and couplas.
Terms at sale.

TIN ORE.
From well-known Mines and Private Consignments.

Also SMELTED TIN.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on an early day,
Valuable parcels of tin ore and smelted tin.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 6th instant.

BOOTS and SHOES, BOOTS and SHOES, of the celebrated make of Nathan Joseph, now landing, in splendid order, ex Sir John Lawrence.

To the Trade, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., the importers, to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of new and seasonable goods, just landing ex Sir John Lawrence, of the celebrated make of Nathan Joseph, and comprising most lines required by the trade for the present season.
No reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.
Mr. LOUIS COHEN desires to intimate to his friends and constituents that he has taken into PARTNERSHIP Messrs. JOHN RANDAL CAREY and ALFRED WILLIAM GILLES; and that the business hitherto carried on by Louis Cohen and Co. will for the future be conducted under the style of CAREY, COHEN, and GILLES.
Sydney, 24th September, 1873.

To Parties furnishing, Furniture Dealers, and others.

Elegant and Modern Household Furniture, comprising
Drawing-room Suite
Magnificent and first-class full-sized Cabinet Walnut Wood Piano, by Henry Tolkein, of London
Chiffoniere, plate-glass back
Dining-room Suite
Handsome carved-back Sideboard
Bedroom Furniture, comprising 4-post and other iron Bedsteads, Looking-glasses, Washstands, and Dressing Tables
Engravings, Plated and Glass Ware
Kitchen Utensils, &c.

CAREY, COHEN, and GILLES have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, on the premises, Woodstock Cottage, 33, Crown Road, Miller's Point, on TUESDAY, 7th October,
The whole of his elegant and modern household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

FANCY GOODS
TOYS, BRUSHWARE
PERFUMERY, &c.
THIS DAY, 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 3rd instant, at 12 o'clock, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
An invoice of assorted fancy goods, &c.
Without any reserve, viz.,—
Hair and cloth brushes
Dressing and fine-tooth combs
Mouth organs and harmoniums
Opera, marine, and field glasses
Brier pipes
Assorted toys
Pocket books
Fancy goods generally
Also,
5 cases Price's perfumery.
Terms at sale.

GENT.'S and YOUTHS' FELT HATS.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 3rd instant, at 11.30 prompt,
An invoice of gent.'s and youths' felt hats, assorted.
And
2 cases Jerome soft felts.

Preliminary Notice.

53 Packages, now landing, ex Sir John Lawrence.

ENGLISH FURNITURE
FRAMEWORK
ELECTROPLATED WARE
GLASSWARE
FENDERS
CURLED HAIR
UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS, &c.

For Positive Unreserved Sale, on WEDNESDAY next, 8th instant, at 11 a.m.

To Furniture Dealers, Upholsterers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed by the Consignees to sell by public auction, without any reserve, on WEDNESDAY next, at their Stores, 167, Pitt-street,
53 cases superb furniture, finished, and in frame, now being opened.
Further particulars will be duly published.

In the Insolvent Estate of the New South Wales Distillery Company.

By Order of the Official Assignee, J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., and the Receiver in the Estate.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, October 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
The interest in the plant and machinery of the N. S. W. Distillery Company.
Full particulars of which can be ascertained at the Rooms.

Dressed Flooring, Scantling Boards, Flitchers, and Logs.

Cargo of the schooner Florence, from the Richmond, by order of the Shippers.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Market Wharf, THIS DAY, October 3, at 3 o'clock,
The cargo of the Florence, comprising—
Fine flitchers, 10 x 5, 10 x 6, 10 x 8, 9 x 6, 8 x 8, 8 x 6, 6 x 6
Scantling, 3 x 2, 4 x 2, 4 x 3, 4 x 1, 3 x 1
Boards, 8 x 1
T. and G. flooring, 6 x 1.
Terms, liberal.

Duty-paid Spirits and Wines, &c.

In the Insolvent Estate of WILLIAM TREEN.

By order of the Official Assignee.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, October 8, at 11 o'clock,
14 cases Piper's champagne, quarts
10 ditto ditto moselle—4 quarts, 6 pints
28 ditto Hennessy's and Martell's brandy
6 ditto Dunville's whisky
22 ditto Wolfe's schnapps, pints and quarts
8 ditto gin
4 ditto Hodge's old tom
2 ditto wine—1 sherry, 1 port
3 kegs—1 brandy 5 gallons, 2 rum each 10 gallons
8 casks ale—3 Jeffrey's, 4 Tennant's, 1 Younger's
4 cases stout
2 ditto Jamaica rum.
In lots to suit purchasers.

Exchange Auction Rooms.

Imperative Sale.

FRANCIS FAHEY and CO. have received instructions to sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without the slightest reserve,
100 Carroll and Beard
100 Krohmans
200 Daysprings
190 Jeffree and Gellards
200 Paxtons
150 Monte Christo
40 Williams.
Terms, cash.
Owing to the depressed state of the share market, every line must be sold, regardless of value.

SURRY HILLS.

SOMERSET HOUSE, together with a large Block of Land, BOURKE-STREET, on the east side, between FOVEAUX and ARTHUR STREETS, close to MOORE PARK.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, 3rd October, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT block of land, having the following frontages:—
66 FEET to BOURKE-STREET
64 FEET to MARSHALL-STREET,
with a depth of 139 feet on one side and 164 feet on the other, together with the following premises erected on portion thereof:—
SOMERSET HOUSE,
a substantial stone-built 2-story family residence, containing verandah, balcony, hall, and 8 rooms, detached kitchen, servant's room, and laundry. Also a range of stone buildings, containing 6 apartments, at the rear. Near Marshall-street are two small cottages, each 2 apartments, shed, and other out-buildings.
This property is well situated in the elevated part of Surry Hills, near Moore Park.
It is admirably adapted as a residence for a professional gentleman or for anyone requiring a large yard with extensive outbuildings and stable accommodation. About 22 feet of the Bourke-street frontage and the whole of the Marshall-street frontage is available for building purposes.
Plan at the Rooms. Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.

ORDER OF SALE.
CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY PROPERTIES, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

ELIZABETH-STREET NORTH.	Large Block Land, 72 feet frontage, with the two Cottages thereon, Nos. 118 and 120, near King-street. By order of the Trustees of the late R. Roberts, Esq.
WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.	Waterside Block of Land, with wharf, east side, extending to Victoria-street.
SURRY HILLS.	Somerset House and Land, Bourke-street, east side, between Foveaux and Arthur streets.
NEWTOWN—NORTH KINGSTON.	Belmore Cottage, Australia-street.
BALMAIN.	Two Cottages, 'John-street, and land, water frontage, Waterview Bay.
NORTH SHORE.	Family Residence and Land, Blue's Point, on the main road, extending to Berry's Bay. Three lots Land, Walker-street, near the Wesleyan Church. Three blocks Land, North Sydney.
CARCOAR.	Australian Steam Flour Mill, and Residence, &c., occupied by Messrs. Hilliard and Gill.
APPIN.	Two blocks Land in the town.
MINTO.	Morton's 40-acre grant, 2 miles from Campbelltown.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

By order of the Trustee of the will of the late Richard Roberts, Esq.

Superior City Investment.

ELIZABETH-STREET NORTH,
between King and Hunter streets.

LARGE BLOCK of LAND, 72 FEET FRONTAGE to the EAST SIDE of ELIZABETH-STREET, with the TWO COTTAGES thereon, Nos. 118 and 120, adjoining the offices of Messrs. ALLEN, BOWDEN, and ALLEN, Solicitors.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, 3rd October, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land having a FRONTAGE OF 72 FEET TO ELIZABETH-STREET, with a depth of about 78 feet, on which are those two brick-built Cottages, Nos. 118 and 120, Elizabeth-street.
The importance and value of the position of this city property need no comment.
The buyer will secure a choice site, with extensive frontage close to King-street, worthy of first-class buildings, which will always rank a superior permanent investment.
The present buildings on the land realise a rental of £112 per annum.
Particulars of title may be obtained on application to Messrs. HOLDSWORTH and BROWN, Solicitors, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

CROWN-STREET, SURRY HILLS.

DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 400, CROWN-STREET, on the east side, a few feet south of Albion-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. W. Ball, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 10th October, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having a frontage of 25 feet to Crown-street, Surry Hills, on which is that FAVOURABLY-SITUATED RESIDENCE, No. 400, Crown-street, built of brick and stone, and containing verandah, balcony, hall, five rooms, kitchen, store-room, cellar, with large yard, &c., at the rear.
This residence occupies a fine elevated healthy position in this favourite locality in the city, commanding extensive beautiful views. The proprietor's instructions are peremptory, to effect a sale on the above date.
Terms at sale.

R. AND W. OAKES have been instructed by Messrs. Gibson, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the Yards, Bathurst, on MONDAY, 6th October, at 11 o'clock,
250 prime fat bullocks, from their noted Bland Station, very choice, and fully 800 lbs.

TUESDAY, 14th day of October, 1873.

FREEHOLD LAND,
adjoining the
Property of the late Jeremiah George Ware,
Situate in the Parishes of Koort Koort Nong, Taarak, and Pircarra,
IN THE COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

To be sold pursuant to a Decree of the Supreme Court of the colony of Victoria, in its Equitable Jurisdiction, made in the causes of Ware v. Ware and Others, and Lempriere and Another v. Ware and Others, with the approbation of Frederick Wilkinson, Esq., the Master in Equity of the said Court,
By
MESSRS. DAL. CAMPBELL, HEPBURN, and CO., at Scott's Hotel, Collins-street West, Melbourne, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of October, at 2 o'clock,
In one lot,
11,033 acres 3 roods 10 perches of freehold land, in the parishes of Koort Koort Nong, Taarak, and Pircarra, in the county of Hampden, adjoining the property known as the Koort Koort Nong Estate, near Camperdown, with the improvements thereon.
Particulars and conditions of sale and plans of the estate may be had gratis at the office of the Master in Equity, Queen-street, Melbourne; of Messrs. Taylor and Buckland, solicitors, 71, Chancery-lane, Melbourne, or Yarra-street, Geelong; Messrs. Nutt and Blake, solicitors, William-street, Melbourne; Messrs. Davies and Campbell, solicitors, Collins-street East; Mr. T. C. Harwood, solicitor, Yarra-street, Geelong; Mr. A. W. Smale, solicitor, Queen-street, Melbourne; and of the auctioneers, at their offices, Bourke-street West, Melbourne, and Ballarat.

TUESDAY, 14th OCTOBER.

PURE LINCOLN RAMS by AUCTION.
Recently imported by Mr. C. B. Fisher,
Ex Macduff.

POWERS, RUTHERFORD, and CO. have been instructed by Mr. C. B. Fisher to sell by public auction, in Melbourne, on TUESDAY, 14th October,
The whole of his shipment of rams ex Macduff, consisting of—
30 pure Lincoln rams, two-tooth, selected regardless of expense in England by Mr. James Fisher, from the flocks of Messrs. King, Sharpley, Clark, Howard, Serjeant, and Wright, of Lincolnshire, comprising the finest lot of pure Lincoln rams ever offered for sale in the colonies, and unsurpassed for size of carcase, lustre of wool, and weight of fleece.
23 pure Leicester rams
12 pure Leicester ewes
The progeny of imported sheep bred by Sir Tatton Sykes and other celebrated breeders.
70 ewes, three-quarter Lincoln, bred by Mr. Fisher from choice stock.
The Lincoln rams are now in store, and inspection is invited, as the auctioneers feel confident that nothing equal to them has been ever submitted to auction in the colonies. It must also be borne in mind that this shipment is the last which can arrive for at least two years, so that buyers will have few opportunities of getting supplied in the interval.

In the Metropolitan and Coast District Court, holden at Sydney. No. 2125 of 1873.

LOUIS COHEN, at Suit of WILLIAM WALKER, Manager of the Havilah Gold Mining Company (limited).

ON SATURDAY, the eighteenth day of October instant, at noon, at the Court-house, Macquarie-street, Sydney, pursuant to a writ of FIERI FACIAS issued in this cause, unless the same be previously satisfied, the REGISTRAR will sell
The interest of the Havilah Gold Mining Company (limited) in gold mining lease at Hill End, in the colony of New South Wales, being numbered 968, containing 2 acres, and known as the Havilah Claim, now registered in the names of Thomas Samuel Bullard and Spencer Ashley, as trustees of the said company, or so much thereof as the said company is seised of, or entitled to, or which may either at law or equity be assigned or disposed of by the said company, will be sold by public auction.
Dated this second day of October, A.D. 1873.
ALEX. C. MAXWELL,
Registrar.

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of the late ALEXANDER ELLISON DARE are respectfully informed that his remains will be interred THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 3.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. THOMAS M'LELLAND are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased SON, Henry Ernest, to move from his residence, North Willoughby, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, to St. Thomas's Cemetery. J. J. HIGLEY, Undertaker, Mount-street, North Shore.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM FAIRWEATHER, Engineer, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his DAUGHTER, Isabella; to move from his residence, St. Mary-street, Balmain, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to Balmain Cemetery. R. STEWART, Undertaker, Bathurst and Pitt streets.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. GEORGE WARDLEY are invited to attend the Funeral of his late deceased WIFE, Margaret; to move from his residence, Cumberland-street, near the Three Crowns Hotel, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, for Catholic Cemetery, Balmain. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM W. FAVELL, Jun., are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased DAUGHTER, Pennenah Mary; to move from her parents' residence, Warren Road, Marrickville, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and proceed to St. Peter's, Cook's River Road. C. BOOTS and J. JONES, Undertakers, Hordern-street, Newtown.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Directors .... Messrs. LYSTER and CAGLI.
Manager .... Signor BISCACCIANTI.
Musical Director .... Signor ZELMAN.

Under the Patronage of his Excellency
Sir HERCULES ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.,
and
THE HONORABLE LADY ROBINSON.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 3,
Bellini's charming Opera,
LA SONNAMBULA.

Count Rodolfo .... Signor Dondi
Elvino .... Signor Coy
Alessio .... Signor Favas
Notaro .... Mr. Johnson
Lisa .... Madame Lucy Chambers
(Who has kindly consented to assume the role on this occasion).
Signora .... Signora Tournerie
Amina .... Signora Tamburini Coy.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 4,
Meyerbeer's grand master work,
IL PROFETA,
will be given with great splendour, gorgeous and elegant costumes, splendid new scenery, including the great skating and conflagration scenes.

Dress circle, 7s 6d; stalls, 5s; upper circle, 3s; pit, 2s; gallery, 1s.
Doors open at 7.30. Overture at 8 o'clock.
Box Office open from 10 to 4, at ELVY'S, 321, George-street.
Holders of tickets will be admitted a quarter of an hour before the public.
Carriages ordered for 10.30. Let down, horses' heads north; take up south.

SPENCER'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC, 222, Pitt-street.

Open daily from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Admission, One Shilling. Children under 10 half-price.
Vocal and Instrumental Concert every night at 8.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
STILL CONTINUED SUCCESS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 3rd,
of BACHELDER'S COLOSSEAN PANTASCOPE
OF A TOUR THROUGH AMERICA.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Mrs. HILTON will sing "Robin's Return," and the "Queen's Letter."
WM. HORACE BENT, in his Teutonic Sketch—"Who Stole der Beedle," and Song and Dance—"Dutch Parody."
Harp Solo—Selection from the "Grand Duchess," Professor SAUNDERS, L.A.M.
Trombone Solo—"When the Swallows Homeward Fly," Mr. H. ILLINGWORTH.
Grand MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, for Schools and Families, commencing at 3 o'clock. Children and schools to Matinée, 1s front, 6d back. Admission Evening:—Front seats, 3s; second ditto, 2s; gallery, 1s.
Doors open at 7.30, commence at 8.
Carriages may be ordered at half-past 10.
H. EASTWOOD, Agent.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, EVERY EVENING.—The GREAT SCALPING SCENE by the wild North American Indian, CHIEF WACKABOCKY.

COMPLIMENTARY RETURN PICNIC to his Worship the MAYOR, and Lady MAYORESS, at CLONTARF, MIDDLE HARBOUR, on TUESDAY, the 7th October, 1873.
Steamers leave the Circular Quay at half-past 10 and half-past 11.
Gentlemen's tickets, 20s; ladies' tickets, 10s.
Which may be obtained from any of the following members of the committee:—

John Booth, Esq., M.L.A.	Thomas Donaghy, Esq.
Captain Randall	Walter Seamer, Esq.
Captain H. Fairclough, J.P.	Alderman Chapman, J.P.
Captain M'Lean	Montagu Levey, Esq., J.P.
Captain Evans, J.P.	J. Rayner, Esq., J.P.
Thomas Spence, Esq., J.P.	Alderman Palmer, J.P.
Lyell Scott, Esq.	John Davies, Esq.
James Blair, Esq.	Jules Joubert, Esq.
— Williams, Esq.	Peate and Harcourt
— Warren, Esq.	Edward Goodwin, Esq.
George Hurley, 410, George-street	Hardie and Mitchell, George-street
Thomas Hale, Esq., J.P.	G. R. Dibbs, Esq.
Benjamin James, Esq.	R. C. Murray, Esq.

J. WALTER SMART, Hon. Secretary.
THOMAS SPENCE, Hon Treasurer.

THEATRE ROYAL, YORK-STREET.
CHARLEY VERNER'S BENEFIT,
TO-NIGHT.
VERNER'S BENEFIT
VERNER'S BENEFIT.
PYGMALION AND HIS GAL (ADEAR),
TO-NIGHT.
BURLESQUE, BURLESQUE,
BY SPECIAL DESIRE. BY SPECIAL DESIRE.
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY,
PYGMALION AND HIS GAL (ADEAR).
The following talented artists will also appear during the evening:—
LIZZIE WATSON
LIZZIE WATSON
LIZZIE WATSON.
CHARLEY VERNER
CHARLEY VERNER
CHARLEY VERNER.
HARRY BRAHAM
HARRY BRAHAM
HARRY BRAHAM.
ALEX. O'BRIEN
ALEX. O'BRIEN.
MAT RILEY
MAT RILEY.
G. LOYAL
G. LOYAL.
MDLLE. ZUILA
MDLLE. ZUILA.
WILLIE THE FEARLESS.
GERTRUDE MAY
GERTRUDE MAY.
FRANK BROWN
FRANK BROWN.
LOUIE
LOUIE.
LANCE LENTON
LANCE LENTON.
ANNIE MILNER.
ANNIE MILNER.
FRANK LOYD
FRANK LOYD
BILLY ROBSON
BILLY ROBSON.
T. BAKER
T. BAKER.
JOHNNY LOCKIER
JOHNNY LOCKIER.
GEORGE CAMBRIDGE
GEORGE CAMBRIDGE.
PAT MURPHY
PAT MURPHY.
CHARLEY PLATT
CHARLEY PLATT.
J. HICKER
J. HICKER.
CARDIFF BROTHERS
CARDIFF BROTHERS.
MISS JOSEPHINE
MISS JOSEPHINE.
RALPH TOWNIE
RALPH TOWNIE.
VERNER'S BENEFIT
TO-NIGHT.
REMEMBER VERNER'S BENEFIT.

ST. PETER'S PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL, St. Leonards.—A Picnic to the children will take place THIS DAY, 3rd October, at Athol Gardens. The steamer Herald will leave Blue's Point at 9 and 11 o'clock, calling at Circular Quay at half-past 11. Return boats will leave Athol Gardens at 4 and 5 o'clock, calling at Circular Quay. Tickets 1s. each.

NEWTOWN CRICKET CLUB.
GRAND PICNIC AT CLONTARF,
on the occasion of
OPENING OF SEASON 1873 and 1874.
SATURDAY, 4th October, 1873.
Tickets can be had from any of the Committee, or the undersigned.
Steamer will leave the Circular Quay at 10 a.m.
THOMAS J. DAY, Hon. Secretary.

HIGHLAND GATHERING.
PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY, MAITLAND.
Under Distinguished Patronage.
THE SECOND
ANNUAL HIGHLAND GATHERING
will be held at the
ALBION GROUND, WEST MAITLAND,
on
10th NOVEMBER, 1873.

One-Half of Proceeds to be given to the Funds of the New Model Public School.

Highland Dancing, Highland Fling, Reels and Gillie Callum. Two prizes for each event. First prize, 2 sovereigns; second, 1 sovereign. Competitors to appear in National Costume.
Highland Piping in National Costume:—Marches, Strathspeys, and Reels. Two prizes for each event. First prize, 2 sovereigns; second, 1 sovereign.
BEST DRESSED HIGHLANDER—Prize, 2 sovereigns; second, 1 sovereign.
BEST DRESSED HIGHLAND BOY—Prize, 1 sovereign; second, ½ sovereign.
BEST DRESSED HIGHLAND LASS—Prize, 1 sovereign; second, ½ sovereign.
POLE VAULTING—Prize, £1 10s; second, 15s.
RUNNING HIGH LEAP—Prize, 1 sovereign; second, 10s.
HOP, STEP, AND JUMP—Prize, £1 10s; second, 15s.
PUTTING THE STONE—Prize, £1 10s; second, 15s.
TOSSING THE CABER—Prize, £1 10s; second, 15s.
THROWING THE LIGHT HAMMER—Prize, £1 10s; second, 15s.
HITCH AND KICK—£1; second, 10s.
TILTING IN THE RING—Silver mounted whip; second, 5s.
WALKING MATCH FOR ALL COMERS, twice round the course—Prize, 1 sovereign; second, 10s.
MAIDEN PLATE, 150 yards—Prize, 1 sovereign; second, 5s.
PRINCE OF WALES' HANDICAP FOR ALL COMERS, 150 yards—A sweepstake of 2s 6d each with £5 added by the committee—First Prize, £5; second, the sweepstakes.
MAIDEN FLAT RACE, for all who have never won an advertised race; competitors to appear in Masquerade Costume—Prize, 1 sovereign; second, ½ sovereign. The most comically dressed competitor to receive ½ sovereign. Distance, 150 yards.
SINGLE STICK PLAY, FOR ALL COMERS—Prize, 1 sovereign; second, ½ sovereign.
SAILOR'S HORNPIPE—Prize, 1 sovereign; second, ½ sovereign.
HIGHLAND STEEPLECHASE OVER TWO HURDLES—Prize, silver cup, value £3 3s, or that amount in cash; second prize, 1 sovereign. Open to all horses.

The Gathering will be under the management of the Albion Sports Committee, and will be subject to the regulations of the ground. Further particulars hereafter.
W. G. LIPSCOMB, Hon. Secretary, West Maitland.

BRONZEWING v. ESSEX C. C.—Curry, Danaher, Lorking, Adams, Barnett, Elvy, Law, Forster, Jas Bonner, Lees, Mitchell, Hawthorne, Robertson. Meet University Hill, TO-MORROW, 2 sharp.

WARWICK CRICKET CLUB.—FIRST 11 v. NEXT 15.
The following members will please meet at the Domain TO-MORROW, at 2 p.m.:—
FIRST 11.—Bannerman, L. Bedford, Iceton, Keilick, Kellick, Nepean, Oatley, Park, Pocock, Seale, Sheridan.
THE 15.—A. P. Bedford, Carolan, Coonan, Daly, Fisher, Grimstone, Gray, Hays, Humphries, Isaacs, J. Kendall, Lowe, Thompson, Vyner, and Walford.
LESLIE A. PARK, Honorary Secretary.

EAST SYDNEY CRICKET CLUB.—Club Match on Military Ground TO-MORROW. All members are requested to attend at 1.30 sharp.
F. WEBSTER, Honorary Secretary.

UNIVERSITY CRICKET CLUB. OPENING OF SEASON.
CLUB MATCH on the OVAL TO-MORROW. Play at 12.30, lunch at 2.

DANCING.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Classes This Evening, at 7, visitors, 8. Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-st.

THE CASE OF SUDDEN DEATH OF PATRICK GALLEN, AT THE TURKISH BATHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
Turkish Bath, Bligh-street,
Sydney, October 1st, 1873.

SIR,—I have a few remarks to make on Dr. Muller's letter under the above heading, appearing in your advertising columns of this day's issue, and ask the courtesy of your publishing them in justice to the Turkish Bath, and on behalf of the numerous bathers.

I extract from notes made during an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the sudden death referred to by Dr. Muller. "Mr. Gallen took the usual course of the bath, saying nothing of being in ill health, nor giving any directions to the attendants as to the mode of administering the bath. He stayed in the hot rooms from 20 to 30 minutes at the outside, including shampooing and washing, and as he was leaving the bath James Pavie, who had attended him throughout the bath, asked the usual question, 'How do you feel, Sir?' to which he replied in a very cheerful voice, 'All right.' The words were only spoken when he fell, and supposing he had fainted or was in a fit, Dr. Atherton, being the nearest medical man, was called in and pronounced him to be dead, and out of PROFESSIONAL COURTESY desired the manager to send for Dr. Muller, under whose recommendation the deceased had come to the bath." Consequently, Dr. Muller's assertion implying a desire on our part to avoid investigation, "that this request was made to obtain the legal certificate for burial," is untrue. Further extracts from my notes written BEFORE Dr. Muller's attack on the bath, will also prove the falsehood of this aspersion.

On Friday morning I waited on the Coroner, accompanied by Mr. R. W. Robberds, and my reason for so doing was TO INFLUENCE THE CORONER TO HOLD AN INQUEST, when I was shown Dr. Muller's letter to the Coroner, of which his published version is considerably toned down in expression. The following certificate from Dr. Lewis will show that Mr. Gallen was suffering from heart disease, so long as eighteen months ago, and on that account was allowed to sit during his examination as an insolvent at the Insolvency Court:—

(Copy). "I hereby certify that Mr. Patrick Gallen is suffering from morbis cordis, and is unable to travel or to be engaged in active employment.
"(Signed) FRED. LEWIS, L.F.P.S., L.A.C.
"Gulgong, April 7, 1872."
Filed with papers in the Insolvency Court.

Dr. Atherton stated that, on examining the body immediately after death, he observed extensive dropsy over the whole of the lower extremities, which is entirely at variance with Dr. Muller's assertion "that all the signs of general dropsy had also disappeared, except an œdematous swelling between the groin and the knees."

The falsity of this statement of Dr. Muller's is also proved by a gentleman who was bathing at the time, and who held a long conversation with the deceased.

This gentleman was struck by the dropsical swelling, and deceased told him that he was under Dr. Muller's treatment—"that his liver was burnt up," that "he had dropsy," and that he had been bled to the extent of "several quarts."

In the letter professing to be from Mr. Gallen to his wife, it is stated that "the doctor belonging to the Baths says my constitution is the strongest that has been there to his notice for some time."

This is palpably false, as there is no medical man connected with the Turkish Bath, and Dr. Brereton, who was formerly a proprietor, was in Queensland at the time of the accident, and no other medical man has ever been, nor now, is connected with the institution.

The City Coroner found, on examination of the attendants of the Turkish Bath, and from other testimony, that the bath had nothing whatever to do with the man's death.

In answer to Dr. Muller's third reflection—"Do the managers of the place called the Turkish Baths keep equal balance between the material interest of that establishment and the value of the life of those who apply for the use of the bath." I can only say that when medical men send patients to the bath, we request written directions respecting any modification that may be desired in administering the bath.

Dr. Muller has repeatedly refused to give such directions, and since the accident, has sent patients to the bath without such directions, which we have insisted on obtaining before administering the bath.

Dr. Brereton, in sending invalids into the bath, always gave written directions, even while the bath was his property, and was carried on under his supervision.

About 300,000 baths have been administered in this establishment, and about 9-10ths of the bathers have been invalids, and many of them desperately ill. The bath is open for twelve hours daily for about 300 days in each year, and has been so for nearly fifteen years. It is surprising that out of so enormous a number of bathers, this is the first death which has occurred in the bath, seeing how people are liable to drop dead in all places and under all circumstances.

In these fifteen years there have been deaths during ordinary bathing, but what doctor would therefore venture to assert that a dip in the sea or an ordinary warm bath is dangerous? It says much for the care that has been used in this particular institution, and for the safety of the bath itself as a curative agent, and its harmlessness as a luxury.

I think these remarks fully confute the invidious reflections and insinuations contained in Dr. Muller's communication; and trusting that they will aid the public in arriving at a just decision on the merits of the case, as apparently desired by Dr. Muller.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. S. HUNTLEY.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against negotiating a CHEQUE drawn by the undersigned in favour of No. 79, for Five Pounds, dated September 30, the same having been lost. Payment has been stopped.
GEO. M. PITT, Jun.
North Richmond, October 1, 1873.

THE PARTICULAR BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I must congratulate Mr. Allen on the slightly improved tone of his communication of to-day; still, in my humble opinion, there is room for further improvement. We have never said that the "misunderstanding" in question represents anybody as "untruthful, falsely registering themselves," &c., and I must again beg Mr. Allen to remember that it is not becoming that such recrimination should pass current among Christians. The question is solely one of correctness and accuracy in regard to certain alleged facts. With the bearing of these upon the character of particular persons I shall have nothing to do. Nor is it a personal controversy between me and Mr. Allen; for I write officially as the secretary of the Baptist Union, and if his name was made prominent in my last letter, it was because he is reported in the HERALD as having made the statements which I ascribe to him, and he cannot throw upon others the responsibility of his own affirmations. He still says that I have made "sadly incorrect statements." It only remains for me to submit my proofs, and leave such of your readers as will take the trouble to judge for themselves.

First, I have to submit a copy of the letter of resignation written at Mr. Allen's memorable study-table:—
"The Rev. Mr. Webb."

"Sydney, October 31, 1872.
"My dear Sir,—You will no doubt see that I am advertised in the HERALD this morning to preach in Brisbane-street Church, consequently shall not be able to attend your meeting this evening. I have seen Mr. G——; he is unwilling to release me, and as it was announced last Sabbath, there is likely to be a moderate gathering (so he thinks). I take this opportunity to assure you that the remarks made and suspicions to which I have been subject I thoroughly overlook and forgive. I shall in no way seek revenge, nor take any further notice of the matter, but say—

"'Lord I adore thy gracious will,
Through every instrument of ill
My Father's goodness see.'

"You can please intimate to Mr. J—— that I freely forgive and pass by for ever all the little misunderstandings or annoyances. At the same time, to avoid future misunderstandings, &c., you will consider that I have no connection with the Union, which you represent, as I belong to the Particular Baptist denomination myself, and not to the denomination which you represent. You will, no doubt, receive official communication respecting the same yourself from the Church next week. I think this will be the best way to end for ever the unpleasantness, and to give satisfaction to both of the aggrieved parties, and restore all of us to peace and friendship. As this method will end the differences that have existed the last few weeks, and as no further notice will be taken by either the Church or myself of the unpleasantness now passed, I now bid you and the Union an affectionate farewell, wishing you and the Union every prosperity in the work of the Lord.

"I am, sir, yours sincerely, in the faith and love of Jesus,
"THOMAS ROBEY."

The "misunderstandings," &c., were all in connection with Mr. Robey's qualification for the ministerial office; on no other ground had we any dispute with him or his people. Nowhere in this letter does its writer say that we "held views altogether different from his own." Perhaps Mr. Allen will deem it to his advantage to receive this information which he has compelled me to place at his disposal; and lest anybody should be alarmed for our orthodoxy on the doctrines of the Trinity and Future Punishment, permit me to announce that they have never been in dispute in any meeting of the Union, but on the occasion referred to were amicably discussed in connection with all the chief Christian doctrines, with a view to insertion in a proposed model trust deed. Certainly it is news to learn that the doctrines of the Trinity and Future Punishment are the debatable ground between the extreme Calvinists and the rest of the Baptist body. Mr. Allen's memory also must have deceived him as to the time when this letter was written; evidently, from its date, it could not have been during our Union meetings, which were held in September.

Next I have to submit the reasons assigned by the Church at Wallsend for withdrawing from us. In a letter now before me, dated November 8th, 1872, they say,—"At a church meeting, held on Thursday evening for the special purpose, it was passed that we withdraw from the Baptist Union—first, on account of a letter sent to the Church, which we consider most un-Christian, as there is a clear designed attempt to injure the character of our minister; secondly, on account of the delay in connection with our minister's interests and usefulness, which delay has been due to foolish suspicions. If a Church is to be held back, and the work of the Lord hindered by ridiculous fancies crossing the leaders of a Union, we had better be without such a hindrance. We therefore withdraw from the Union and have no connection with it, at least for the present." There, again, am I right in saying that the only dispute between us was in regard to the qualifications and registration of the minister. Or is Mr. Allen right in saying that minister and people resigned because of doctrinal differences? The letter complained of was sent to justify our delay in regard to the proposed recognition of the minister, inasmuch as the only letter of recommendation produced to our committee was deemed insufficient, and we preferred to supplement it by some further personal knowledge.

I now pass to Mr. Allen's reply to the second point in my letter. He says that there are eight Baptist denominations. Then all the more necessary was it that he should take care not to mislead our friends in England as to the state of things here. When he says that they "have all been registered as Particular Baptists, distinct from General Baptists," there is not a Baptist in England who, reading his statement, would not imagine his meaning to be that all of us who were not registered under his new title belonged to the small section which he puts in contrast with his own. Perhaps he will now be candid enough to tell the readers of the "Earthern Vessel" that he means no such thing; and that in claiming the title "Particular Baptist," he only wishes to be distinguished from his co-religionists in this colony, whose basis is neither broader nor narrower than that of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

In regard to the 1000 churches which Mr. Allen claims, if not one fourth of them use Gadsby's Hymn Book, and if they "do not denounce as heretics, Robert Hall, Andrew Fuller, John Foster, and Mr. Spurgeon," Mr. Allen must surrender his claim to the remaining three-fourths, for on these points he at least differs from them. The new association at its meeting last March, passed the following resolution:—"That we entreat all the churches in the association to use Mr. Gadsby's Hymn Book—the one now used in the Castlereagh-street Church, and during the same meetings. Mr. Allen delivered a address, now published, and in which I find the following words of his own:—"Andrew Fuller ushered in the commencement of their apostasy upon the doctrinal question, and Robert Hall upon the communion question. Since the commencement of this double apostasy by these men, vast numbers of our ministers and churches have been going over to perfect agreement with Pelagius, Rome and Arminius upon the five doctrinal points before named. Mr. S (Spurgeon) is a good man; God blesses the truth he preaches and forgives the very shocking self-contradiction which beclouds and darkens his otherwise honourable testimony. He is the most inconsistent preacher I ever heard, hence his theology will never last—never; half will go to the Arminians, and the better half will go to the Hypers. If you sit upon two stools, one will fly one way, and the other the other, and leave you to fall between. The duty faith stool will fly to Mount Sinai, the faith of God's elect to Mount Zion—leaving poor old Andrew Fuller to sit desolate in the middle of the desert of Arabia. Poor silly old man, he bridged the gulf between the flesh and the spirit, the law and the Gospel, works and grace, and thus led on the apostacy of our noble denomination, which has become a very dunghill in theology, carnality, and hypocrisy. I speak of what I have seen and heard myself in the colony, having passed up from youth through these ranks." To pass by the numerous absurdities of this passage, may I ask if this is a proof of the superior "love and vital godliness of the new denomination?" Mr. Allen had better contend no longer for the 1000 churches; for, if these quotations fairly represent his calm and deliberate opinions, I should be ashamed of my denomination if he could secure for them the assent of even 100 churches in all the world.

Finally, let not Mr. Allen suppose that we have the smallest desire to injure his ministerial character or curtail his usefulness. On the contrary, I believe both will be improved, if he can learn to be a little milder in language and a little stronger in reason, and especially if he can bring himself to believe in the possibility of others having some little sense and conscientiousness as well as himself. It seems to me not impossible for all Evangelical Christians, at all events, to find some practical definition of the beautiful maxim—"In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
JAS. GREENWOOD,
Secretary to the Baptist Union of New South Wales.
Waverley, October 2, 1873.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS, ETC.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Silk-dressed Superfine Flour, Seconds Flour, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, &c., the best and cheapest in Sydney.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.
The leading Town and Country Brands, in Superfine, Fine, and Household qualities, for SALE by
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE WHEAT and FLOUR, Hart's, Duffield's, on SALE, by Geo. A. Lloyd and Co., 362, George-st.

AUSTRALIAN VINEGAR WORKS.—These works are now of sufficient capacity to supply the requirements of the colony, and a little to spare for exportation. Vinegar, in bulk and bottle, at 25 per cent. less than imported prices.
D. J. MONK, Wattle-street, Chippendale.

CHEESE.—Finest Port Cooper, in splendid condition. THOS. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., 183, Pitt-st.

PORK and POULTRY.—The best and cheapest in the city, at W. PRITCHARD'S, 760, George-street.

PRITCHARD'S Pork Sausages stand unrivalled for price and quality. 760, George-street.

THE only Pork and Poultry Shop in the city is W. PRITCHARD'S, 760, George-street.

ENGLISH HAMS, N. W. CHEESE and Sardines, now landed. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

FOR THE OUT-GOING MAIL.
THE SYDNEY MAIL OF SATURDAY,
4TH OCTOBER.
THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF 1871.
PRICE (including Supplement) FOURPENCE.

CALLS ON SHARES.

REDHILL GOLD MINING COMPANY.
The 15th CALL of £2 10s per share has been made payable at the Office of the Company, 267, George-street, Sydney, on or before the 15th October proximo.
By order of the Board.
THOMAS HILES, Secretary.
Sydney, September 30, 1873.

BAND OF HOPE GOLD M. CO. (Limited), AVISFORD.
The Fifteenth CALL of 2s per share is payable THIS DAY at the office of the Company, 267, George-street.
THOMAS HILES, Manager.
Sydney, October 2, 1873.

CROWN PRINCE GOLD MINING COMPANY, CHAMBERS CREEK.
The First CALL of 2s 6d per share upon the newly allotted shares has been made, payable at the office of the Company, 267, George-street, Sydney, on or before 3rd October proximo.
By order of the Board.
THOS. HILES, Manager.
Sydney, 18th September, 1873.

THE RISING SUN GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited.)
NOTICE.—A CALL of 6d per Share has been this day made, due and payable at the Offices of the Company, 168, Pitt-street, Sydney, on or before WEDNESDAY, 22nd October next.
By order of the Board,
ALFRED CHANDLER, Legal Manager.
Sydney, 1st September, 1873.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

W. H. PALING, 335, GEORGE-STREET, Importer of PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS.

W. H. PALING'S instalment system offers advantages not to be obtained in any other house in town.
Pianos and Harmoniums of all classes sold on easy terms and let on hire at reasonable charges.

PIANOFORTES by ERARD, PLEYEL, COLLARD, AUCHER, BROADWOOD, KIRKMAN, &c., always on hand.

PALING and CO.'S School and Boudoir Pianos are much admired, and guaranteed to withstand the effects of climate.

The largest and best selected stock of HARMONIUMS in the colony.

W. H. PALING, Agent for Erard, Aucher, Pleyel, Kirkman, and Alexandre,
335, George-street.

SPLENDID 9-stop HARMONIUM for SALE. Apply on board Carisbrook Castle, Circular Quay.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

BUSINESS FOR SALE, capital required, about £4000; £1200 a year profits. Half of purchase-money on terms, if required. Never before in the market. SIMPSON and CO., Financial Agents, 145, King-st. E.

A TOWN DRAPERY BUSINESS for SALE, doing a trade of from £5000 to £6000 per year. For address apply C. NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., George-street. Satisfactory reasons given for leaving.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE, and a good MICROSCOPE, wanted, second-hand. Send lowest price and where can be seen, to Observer, 192, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

FOR SALE cheap, new and second-hand CLOTHING of every description. J. Murphy, Kent and L'pool sts.

MAIZE for SALE, very cheap, about 100 bags. R. BERRY, 66, Sussex-street.

TO PUBLICANS.—Wanted, a good HOUSE, on South Head Road. James Pringle, agent, 155, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Pickle BOTTLES. Apply J. Abigail, Kingston, Newtown.

WANTED, to buy a PUBLICAN'S LICENSE. W. Dolman, 229, Pitt-street.

WANTED to purchase (to mining companies and others) a small CRUSHING-PLANT (steam or water power), capable of reducing 50 or 60 tons of quartz per week. Address by letter full particulars and locality, to F. A. Martyn, M.C., Moonan Brook.

WANTED to purchase, for cash, a freehold, verandah, Brick COTTAGE, containing 5 rooms and kitchen, with good yard; price not to exceed £150. The neighbourhood of South Head Road, Balmain, or Woolloomooloo preferred. Address, with all particulars and where situated, to H. R. H., HERALD.

COTTAGE, about 6 rooms, suburbs or railway line; rent moderate; required about middle November. R. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, within ten minutes' walk of Post Office, 6-roomed HOUSE. Apply J. H., Greville's Rooms.

WANTED, to purchase, HOUSES, from £200 to £5000. H. E. Shorter, 128, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, to Rent or Purchase near Woollahra, a cottage, 6 rooms. B. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a comfortably Furnished HOUSE, for a few months, within easy distance of Sydney. Must be in a healthy situation. Ashfield or Burwood preferred. Rent no object. Apply to G. M. Pitt, Greville's Rooms.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

Marine Board Office,
Sydney, 29th September, 1873.
APPLICATIONS, with testimonials, for the appointment of SEA PILOT of Port Jackson, will be received at this Office up to noon of THURSDAY, 9th October.
FRANCIS HIXSON, President.

AUCKLAND COLLEGE, NEW ZEALAND.
The following MASTERS are required for the Auckland College:—An English Master for the Upper Department, and two Masters qualified to teach Latin and Mathematics in addition to the ordinary branches of an English education, for the Lower Department.
The English Master will receive a salary of £350 per annum, and the Masters for the Lower School will receive respectively £300 and £250. The Board of Education will be prepared to increase these salaries after a period of successful service.
Applications for the above Masterships, with certificates of character and competency, will be received in Auckland until TUESDAY, 7th October.
FREDERICK J. MOSS, Secretary.

A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN is required for the Rose of Australia No. 2 Division Sons of Temperance. Applications to be sent not later than the 8th instant, to W. Langford, R.S., Edward-lane and Riley-st., S. H.

APPRENTICES and IMPROVERS wanted. Miss Ramsay, 4, Bakewell-ter., Victoria-st., Darlinghurst.

COMPOSITOR, also TURNOVER wanted. Apply Gordon and Gotch.

DRAPERS' ASSISTANT wanted. M. F. Leader, 85, South Head Road.

DRAPERS.—Wanted a good Hand, for the Fancy Dress Department. Albion House, 398, George-st.

DRAPERY.—A boy wanted as APPRENTICE; must have a fair English education. 630, George-street.

DRESSMAKING.—Required ASSISTANTS and APPRENTICES. 220, Dowling-street, W'm'loo.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, a MACHINIST. W. W., Mrs. Camroux, 212, Lower George-street.

DRESSMAKING.—First-class Machinists wanted, for W. and W. Mrs. Carney, 67, Elizabeth-street N.

FRENCH POLISHERS wanted.—Competent steady men only need apply; highest wages and constant employment. Carter's Furniture Warehouse, 404, George-street.

INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.—The Otago Educational Board invites Applications for the office of Inspector of Schools. None need apply but University men of high standing and considerable experience in Education. Salary, £500 per annum, exclusive of travelling allowances.
Applications, with testimonials and references, are to be lodged with me before the 1st November, 1873.
JOHN SPERREY, Secretary.
Education Office, Dunedin, New Zealand.

LAW.—Wanted, a smart YOUTH in a solicitor's office, must write a good hand. Lex, Box 201, G. P. O.

MACHINIST wanted, with machine, lockstitch preferred. 25, Clarence-street, Church-hill.

MILLINERY.—Wanted, IMPROVER; also APPRENTICE. 565, George-st., op. L. and E. Hordern's.

MILLINERY.—Vacancies for APPRENTICES. Miss Thynne, 160, King-street.

MILLINERY.—Wanted, a few good stylish HAT TRIMMERS. Mrs. Hopson's, 598, George-st.

MILLINERY.—Wanted, a first-class MILLINER; liberal salary. Mrs. Hopson, 598, George-street.

REQUIRED a TUTOR, to instruct in Latin, &c., one or two afternoons in the week. Apply S., at Maddock's Select Library, 383, George-street.

REQUIRED, a GOVERNESS, thoroughly experienced in arithmetic and English, to take charge of an establishment in town. Address W. R., HERALD Office.

REQUIRED, for the country, a GOVERNESS, who is competent to give Finishing Lessons in Music and Singing to advanced pupils. Apply to Mr. Johnson, Inspector of Public Schools, Fort-street, from half-past 9 till 1 p.m. to-day.

SALESWOMAN, experienced, for the Millinery and Underclothing. R. Way, 265, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT. J. E. Jerrard, 37A, Erskine-street.

TO MACHINISTS.—Wanted, for Grover and Baker's Apply Mrs. Durrant, Farmer and Company.

TO MACHINISTS.—Wanted, a good HAND. J. E. Gerrard, The Hall, 37A, Erskine-street.

TO TAILORS.—Trousers HANDS wanted. J. Exton, 301, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good COAT MAKERS. H. Savage, 303, George-street.

TAILORESSES.—Coat, Trousers, and Vest HANDS. —Wanted, 1000 Trousers and Vests made. Good hands apply early, Marsh's Clothing Factory, 18, Bridge-street.

TO COLLEGE MEN.—Wanted, to meet with a Gentleman who, for a moderate remuneration, would spend a few hours per week in reading up Greek with a Student preparing for the University. Address a line to K. M. O., HERALD Office.

WANTED, MANTLEMAKERS, Improvers and Apprentices. M. J. Murphy, 249-251, Pitt-st.

WANTED, NEEDLEWOMAN, W. and G. machine; private family; good wages. 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, a CIRCULAR SAWYER. Apply at Patent Slip Hotel, George-street North.

WANTED, a General BLACKSMITH. Apply W. Barrat, St. Peters, Cook's River Road.

WANTED, 3 good BOILERMAKERS, for Maryborough. I. E. Ives, Argyle Bond.

WANTED, a CAP MAKER. 316, George-street.

WANTED, a MAN to make and repair Boots. 53, Argyle-street.

WANTED, a PLUMBER, at Wright's plumbing and iron works, William-street.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE or Improver to a builder. J. Brierley, 145, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a Morning Governess for two young children. By letter to E. C., Box 32, Post Office.

WANTED, a LADY to attend twice a week for French conversation. Address, by letter only, Eta, Richardson's, Paddington.

WANTED, experienced hard working MINERS, or those with small capital, to prospect the Freehold Gold-field, adjoining the Lucknow. For terms apply personally, or by letter, to W. Redman, Forest Lodge, Glebe; or office, 129, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. Orange and Bathurst papers please copy once.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GERMAN lady requires Situation as Visiting GOVERNESS. Address B. A., Post Office.

A YOUNG LADY wishes for SITUATION, as Assistant in a Photographer's establishment, or in any light business. Address Lucia, HERALD Office.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER disengaged, drapery or grocery, wines and spirits; Southern and Western or Northern Roads. Open till Saturday. Address Commercial, HERALD Office.

SITUATION wanted by young married woman with child two years old. 116, Goulburn-street.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Wanted, a SITUATION, in Queensland, as such—either sheep or cattle, or both. Ample experience and good reference. To parties wishing to invest in pastoral properties, a good and safe investment can be recommended. Address A. G. M., Nine Downs, Burenda P. O., Queensland.

SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN, RANDWICK.
It is hereby notified that there are several Apprentices in the RANDWICK INSTITUTION who, having completed a portion of their indentures to the undermentioned trades and occupations in the Institution, are now available for apprenticeship to SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE UNEXPIRED PERIOD OF THEIR INDENTURES, viz.:—
6 Shoemakers
4 Tailors
1 Carpenter
2 Bakers and Cooks.
Special application, under the usual regulations, must be made for these apprentices.
Forms can be obtained from the Superintendent, Randwick; at the Office, Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney; or from
GEORGE F. WISE, Honorary Secretary.
2nd October, 1873.

THE ADVERTISER, having a practical knowledge of farming, is desirous of obtaining the Management of a farm near Sydney. References, if required. Address Mr. J. Smith, General Post Office, Sydney.

VISITING TUITION.—A lady competent to conduct advanced pupils disengaged. L. S. D., Mr. Elvy's.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, a SITUATION, as General Servant. Apply 244, Pitt-street S.

WANTED to take Charge of a BABY, with view to adopt. A. B., No. 2, Phillip-street, Waterloo.

WANTS ENGAGEMENT, Cook or Working Housekeeper; good references. 49, William-st.

WANTED, by a respectable person, Situation, as working housekeeper. A. B., Pierce's, Stanley-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION, to drive a baker's cart, or in a store; well accustomed to horses. Apply by note, A. B. C., HERALD Office.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A GIRL wanted, to assist in housework. No. 1, Montaubin Villas, Moncur-street, Woollahra.

GOOD General Servants, Nurses, Cook and Laundress, H. and P. Maid, little Girl. 49, William-street.

HOUSE and Parlour Maids, Cooks and Laundresses, Nurses and Nursemaids wanted. 6, Bridge-street.

RESPECTABLE SERVANTS, good references, can find ready engagements. Misses Ollis, 49, William-st.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, about 15 or 16. Pembroke House, 215, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, strong Lad, as PORTER, good character. A la Flore Australienne, 317, George-street.

WANTED, YOUTH, one accustomed to the clothing business. Apply 673, George-st. South, Haymarket.

WANTED, a Youth, as PORTER. W. L. Sheard, 654, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14, to nurse a baby. Clontarf Cottage, Adolphus-street, Balmain.

WANTED, GIRL, 11 or 12, to nurse and be useful; good home. 474½, George-street.

WANTED, Useful GIRL, about 14. Apply 99, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, Girl as General SERVANT. Small family. Washing out. 19, Albert-st., Macleay-st.

WANTED, a strong active GIRL, about 16, for housework. Apply 119, Prince-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl as NURSE; references. 86, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, in a small family, no children. Apply 3, Arundel-terrace, Glebe.

WANTED, a Girl as General SERVANT. Mrs. Saywell, Balmain, near Public School, or 4, Park-st.

WANTED, a young girl as General SERVANT. 195, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a smart respectable Girl, as General SERVANT. 598, George-street, after 9 a.m.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. E. Bull, tobacconist, Botany Road, near Cleveland-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, for small family. 65, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT. Reference required. Turner's Hotel, Botany Road.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Reference. Mrs. E. R. Adams, coach factory, Newtown.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; wages, 10s per week. Mrs. Murphy, Kent and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, a respectable Girl as General SERVANT. Reference. No children. 499, George-st.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Mrs. Banks, No. 1, Prince-street.

WANTED, Female COOK. Tarragon Hotel, King and Sussex streets.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS, for Maitland; good wages. Misses Ollis, 49, William-st.

WANTED, two smart WAITRESSES. Apply Carpenter's Pie shop, Market-street.

WANTED, a WAITRESS; also, useful GIRL, about 17. Crown Dining Rooms, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a smart Girl as HOUSEMAID. Gordon, Square and Compass, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a KITCHENMAID. American Restaurant, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a young Person, as BARMAID. X. O. R., Pierce's, William-street.

WANTED, a respectable middle-aged WOMAN. Rice, butcher, Wexford-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a smart WAITER. Apply early 211, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Married Couple, Kitchen Maid; Hotel, Parlour, Nurse Maids; Servants. 102, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, Officer's SERVANT. Apply ss. Kembla early.

WANTED, two MEN for country—one good bushman, other as bullock-driver. Wright's Wharf.

WANTED, a young MAN, to make himself generally useful. C. J. Roberts, Market-street.

WANTED, a MAN to drive a team. A. Wadsworth and Sons, Hay-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a BARMAN. C. J. Roberts, George and Market streets.

WANTED, Man Cook, Wife Laundress; Butcher's Boy, Farming Men. Brown, agent, 207, Pitt-st.

WANTED, an experienced BARMAID; also good plain COOK; open until Monday. Apply Queen's Hotel, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a LADY'S MAID; a French or German person preferred. Apply to Mrs. Towns, Cranbrook, Rose Bay, between the hours of 9 and 2.

WANTED, a competent LAUNDRESS by the day—must be a good ironer. Apply before 1 o'clock to Mrs. G. A. Mansfield, Lynedoch, Glebe Point.

WANTED, a respectable young Person, as BARMAID; with references. Also, a good General SERVANT; no children. Apply from 10 to 2, Mrs. Birts, Selferino Hotel, George and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, immediately, a healthy, good-tempered WOMAN, to wetnurse a baby four weeks old. Apply to Dr. Moffitt, Castlereagh-street, between 9 and 10 a.m. or 2 and 3 p.m. This Day.

WANTED, useful little GIRL, where another is kept. Any Registry Office sending one who may be approved of will receive the usual fee. Mrs. Grundy, 107, Elizabeth-street, near Market-street.

APARTMENTS BOARD & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS, with board, piano, bath, &c.; private. 170, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

APARTMENTS vacant, at 211, Macquarie-street North.

APARTMENTS, with Board, for 1 or 2 gentlemen, in a private family; baths. 409, Crown-street, S. Hills.

APARTMENTS vacant. Mrs. Grant's, Strathspey House, 213½, Macquarie-street.

APARTMENTS, comfortably furnished, suitable for married couple, use of kitchen. 165, Woolloomooloo-st.

A FRONT BEDROOM and Sitting-room to LET. 245, Castlereagh-street.

A BEDROOM, with board, for 2 friends; piano; bath; private. Mrs. Jackson, Piper-street, Woollahra.

A VACANCY for a Gentleman, or a Lady and Gentleman. Mrs. Rowett, 1, Carlton-ter., Wynyard-sq.

A VACANCY for Lady and Gentleman, or two gentlemen; baths; terms, 21s. 24, Wynyard-square.

A COMFORTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE, for two respectable men; room to themselves. At Mrs. Mason's, 414, Kent-street, next door to the Catholic Chapel.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—Vacancies. Terms moderate, 21s. 18, Wynyard-square.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in a private family. 30, Upper Fort-street; pleasant healthy situation.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Vacancies for gentlemen. 25, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill. Terms 21s.

DRAWING-ROOM SUITE; also superior Bed and Dressing Rooms. Pembroke House, 215, Macquarie-st.

FURNISHED 1 or 2 BEDROOMS and Sitting-room, and use of kitchen. 499, Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE. 207, Macquarie-st., near Domain entrance. Terms moderate.

ROOMS unfurnished, with use of kitchen. 161, Castlereagh-street, three doors south of King-street.

TO LET, large ROOM, suitable for Friendly Societies and public meetings. Tarragon Hotel, King & Sus. sts.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—2 ROOMS to LET, over a milliner's shop, best part of Sydney. O. P., HERALD.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE to LET, in Double Bay. Mrs. Rowett, 1, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square.

BALMAIN EAST.—To LET, DARLING VILLA, contains 5 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, with good garden ground, plenty of water, &c. C. H. May, estate agent, 111, Elizabeth-st.; or Darling-st., Balmain.

DARLING POINT ROAD. To LET, RANELAGH, possession in October. Apply to Mr. Fraser, York-street.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, Woollahra. Apply Nixon, fruiterer, Piper-street.

HOUSE, Pitt-street South, 8 rooms, coach-house, &c.; rent, £72. W. Ellard, Kiss's Bazaar, Pitt-street.

HOUSES and Apartments furnished and unfurnished to LET; Estates for SALE. E. Ramsay, agent.

MARRICKVILLE.—To LET, brick HOUSE, six rooms; 3-acre paddock. J. Graham, New Markets; C. Moyes, on premises.

NORTH SHORE.—Handsome Villa Residence, with garden and orchard; rent, £65. E. Ramsay.

TO LET, the HOUSE in Rose Bay, just vacated by J. C. Lloyd, Esq. Dangar, Gedye, and Co.

TO LET, 5-roomed HOUSE; water on. 19, Winstow-terrace, Rushcutter Bay, 15s. 2 Cottages, 6s 6d each.

TO LET, No. 1, Union-street, close to Erskine-street. Apply 22, Upper Fort-street.

TO LET, at Waverley, a COTTAGE, 5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. D. Robinson, William-st.

TO LET, HOUSE, 6 rooms, hall, balcony, and shed, 16s per week. J. Yard, Macquarie-street South.

TO LET, SHOP, Counter and Shelving; good opening for mangle, 8s. Mr. Brooks, Australia-st., Newtown.

TO LET, SHOP, in Market-st., fitted for business especially grocer. Langham's Hotel, Market and Kent sts.

TO LET, Pitt-street, Pawnbroker's SHOP, fitted up; also grocer's Shop, 20s. 145, Woolloomooloo-street.

TO LET, genteel Residence, Williams-terrace, Bourke-st., 6 rooms, rent moderate. J. Williams, King-st.

TO LET, extensive Business Premises in Pitt-street, between King and Market streets. Apply 212.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, Pitt-street, Waterloo; rent, 8s. Fussell, 227, George-street, Sydney.

TO LET, No. 4, Swan-street, George-street South, 5 rooms, 11s per week, in thorough repair.

TO LET, SHOP and PREMISES, No. 726, George-street, Haymarket. Miss Ryan, 31, Prince-street.

TO LET, Verandah COTTAGE, 5 rooms and kitchen, garden, &c. Apply 121, Regent-street, near Railway Station.

TO LET, AVOCA, lately the residence of Mr. Elouis. For description, see HERALD, September 25. Apply to Dr. Bowker, Newcastle.

TO LET, at a low rent, in a first-rate position, a large SHOP, with a floor up stairs, 36 x 22, suitable for a cabinetmaker or furniture dealer. 765, George-street South.

TO LET, No. 6, Williams-terrace, Bourke-street, near William-street, 6 rooms, bath, water, gas, Russell's stove, in thorough order; ten minutes walk to Post Office. Apply J. Williams, Metropolitan Hotel, King-street.

WANTED, to LET, No. 5, Darlington, a HOUSE, 5 rooms, wide gate; 8s 6d. W. E., 39, Market-st. W.

TO LET, OFFICE, first floor, opposite Greville's Rooms. Turner and Wood, 349, George-street.

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